

**A
Demographic Guide
To
Arizona
1985**



**Arizona Department of Economic Security
Population Statistics Unit
Report Number 14**

**A DEMOGRAPHIC GUIDE
TO
ARIZONA**

1985

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PREFACE

This report is a synthesis of data pertaining to the science of demography or the statistical description and analysis of human populations and their environments. The type of data selected and its organization is presented in a convenient format for assessing questions relating to population changes in Arizona. The purposes of this report are identified below:

1. To publish revised population estimates, 1981-1985 for county and subcounty areas benchmarked to the 1985 Special Censuses.
2. To publish revised intercensal county estimates, 1971-79.
3. To assemble data constituting a general guide to Arizona's demographic characteristics.
4. To identify and discuss the components of population change, i.e., fertility, mortality and migration.
5. To present data which will dispel some of the myths associated with Arizona's past and present population boom.

This report is divided into three parts. Part One contains an Introduction. It provides an overview of current activities and important elements of Arizona's history and development. Following the historical generalizations are a series of myths associated with Arizona: (1) baby boom of the 1980's; (2) decline in school enrollment; (3) increase in household size; (4) growing proportion of the elderly population; (5) large number of in-migrants compared to few out-migrants.

Part Two discusses the components of population growth and decline. It is subdivided into two sections: net migration, or the balance of individuals moving into the state after a deduction for persons moving out of the state, and natural change, or the excess of births over deaths. The myths selected for this report relate to the components of population change.

Part Three contains the majority of the figures included in this report. Many of the tables were included because they contain data most frequently requested on Arizona. The text and accompanying tables should stand as a reference for one's demographic needs.

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PART I
MYTHS OF ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

Arizona is imagined to encompass a great southwestern desert, devoid of water, green vegetation and seasonal change. Because of its climate, many think of Arizona as home for a disproportionate share of retirees and luxury hotels and resort facilities. Others think of mining and agriculture as the dominant industries of the state. Most often, Arizona is viewed as an abundant sunshine state with vast expanses of open space and unparalleled beauty in its canyons, plateaus, and majestic mountain peaks silhouetted against brilliant sunsets.

In short, Arizona represents a new place for business and social experiences. It is a state growing and prospering, basking in its new-found visibility and appeal. Arizona is much more than a January meeting ground for snowbirds escaping the winter winds, ice and snow. Most of these winter visitors depart by March or April, as the majority of these visitors prefer to maintain a permanent home elsewhere.^{1/}

Although Arizona has a reputation as a retirement state, the population has remained young. People migrate here because of the diversity of life styles. This is what serves as a catalyst for the general feeling of optimism. But not everyone stays in Arizona. Some leave because of employment opportunities elsewhere. Others leave because some expectations were only a mirage to them. These persons represent the out-migrants. For example, the ratio of the number of out-migrants to in-migrants during the period of 1980 to 1984 is 0.74 to 1.00.^{2/} Historically, this means that for every four persons moving into Arizona, approximately three persons leave the state. It also translates into a lot of movement to and from Arizona.

This "movement" can be measured in terms of employment growth and construction activities. From an economy which was once dependent on mining and agricultural activities, particularly copper, cotton and cattle, Arizona's industrial composition has changed. But that change reflects the national shift in wage and salary employment; namely, the decline in manufacturing's share and the increase in service-producing industries' share. Arizona is more service oriented than the nation.^{3/}

Following the 1981-1982 recession, Arizona gained 246,800 jobs during the recovery period from August 1982 through December 1984.^{4/} This expansion represents an employment gain of nearly 25 percent. Consequently, this gain in the rate of jobs created in the state moved Arizona to the number one position in the nation. Comparing population change to this same time period reveals that Arizona ranked fifth in absolute growth and second to Alaska in the percent of population change.^{5/}

If one subtracts 61,000 jobs classified as recovery jobs from losses during the recession, about 186,000 jobs represent new employment growth in the state. Most of these jobs were created in business services, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate and construction. The greatest increases in employment occurred in construction (65.0%), services (31.7%) and retail trade (24.7%).^{6/} Today, approximately three out of four jobs in Arizona represent employment in the service-producing sectors of the economy. This trend in Arizona is the future pattern that can be expected in the nation.^{7/}

Another measure of growth is the boom in residential and commercial construction projects. The projects include standard to luxury home subdivisions, regional shopping centers, office complexes, research parks, hotels and resort developments, recreation and cultural facilities and other mixed-use land developments. The bottom line, or in this case ground level, is that population growth encourages real estate developments above the height of palm trees, and major developments can also encourage further population growth.

During the past several years, the construction industry has made impressive gains. Several reasons include: (1) the pent-up demand following the recent recession; (2) the 10 percent gain in population between mid-year 1982 and 1985; (3) investors' perceptions of lower land prices and abundant semi-skilled labor supply; and (4) lower levels of unionization.^{8/} Maricopa County is the major core for construction in the state. The county's share of construction employment increased to nearly 70 percent of the total by 1985.^{9/} Maricopa County contains approximately 56 percent of the state's inhabitants. The high proportion of construction employment in Maricopa County is not surprising, since the county contains approximately 57 percent of the state's 18 to 59 year olds.^{10/} Construction employment is important because it is ranked among the top three high-wage industries of utilities, mining and construction.

A visual assessment of the recent developments in metropolitan Phoenix will confirm the dramatic growth in resort hotels and commercial real estate activities, including high-technology complexes. In 1985, for instance, 2.83 million square feet of office space was absorbed. The total amount of office space, among 632 buildings, reached 30,000,000 square feet in 1985. What is even more spectacular, is that Phoenix ranked first in office worker increases, cited at 4.4 percent annually, compared to Dallas at 3.5 percent and Atlanta at 3.1 percent.^{11/} In the metropolitan areas of Phoenix and Tucson, numerous hotel and resort projects valued at over one billion dollars are underway or in the planning stage.^{12/} Many similar

projects on smaller scales are occurring other places in the state, for example, Flagstaff, Yuma, Casa Grande, Carefree and Sedona areas. These developments are in addition to hotel and inn renovations, water-storage projects, and the construction of freeways, hospitals, schools, shopping centers, etc.

Those who know Arizona, are aware of the tremendous variation in climatic regions in the state and the effect its climate has on population growth. Phoenix and Yuma, for example, are classified as arid subtropical; Prescott and Kingman as semiarid subtropical; and various national forest areas as humid subtropical. These are the areas of the state where the mean temperature in January is greater than freezing. Other regions, where the January mean temperature is less than freezing, are classified as continental. Flagstaff is located in the humid continental zone, and Chinle and Springerville in the semiarid continental zone.^{13/}

It is a fact that climate determines the number of frost-free days which, in turn, controls crop production. The distribution of agriculture production is also related to certain soil types and topography. Most importantly, the state's most limited resource, water, influences where crops are grown. Thus, all three of these natural resources, water, soil (rock types) and climate are interrelated. These same resources are also responsible for the recreational areas or the scenic landscape of Arizona, beckoning one's awareness much more than the agricultural aspect of where vegetables or cotton are harvested, where cattle are grazed or where citrus crops are picked.

Arizona is known for its abundant sunshine, particularly in the southwestern portion, which includes the triangle formed by the cities of Bullhead City, Yuma and Tucson. This is principally the region of the Mohave and the Sonoran Deserts which host more than three-fourths of the state's population. But, Arizona is more than sand and sun and miles of creosote bushes and sagebrush and cacti. The state contains a range of vegetation types associated with the changing climatic zones, from ocotillo desert shrubs to junipers, pines, aspens and spruce forests in the mountains.

The northeastern section of the state is located in the Colorado Plateau Division. This is a region of lifted rock strata, principally horizontal sedimentary rocks. It is a spectacular area of snow-capped peaks, pine-covered plateaus, canyons, and intriguing rock formations. Elevations range from 5,000 feet to over 12,000 feet. The Mogollon Rim forms the southern boundary. This precipitous cliff extends for miles across the central portion of the state. It is one of the focal points of the state for recreation and tourism.

The most spectacular and well-known recreational attraction is the Grand Canyon National Park. It begins at Lees Ferry, below Glen Canyon Dam, and extends west for over 200 miles. The canyon's width varies from about 5 miles to three times that distance. Natural processes, such as weathering and erosion, have produced impressive landforms.^{14/} Standing on the rim of the canyon, one can look at the rock formations and literally

look at the past. Five major eras of time are represented from the earth's oldest granite rocks inside the canyon to the present day plateaus and lava flows. The Grand Canyon is a good example of a maturely dissected plateau.

Just west of the Grand Canyon is the Lake Mead National Recreational area. From this site south and southeast, is the area of a second province known as the Basin and Range.^{15/} The features include mountains formed by faulting and tilting of massive blocks. Oak Creek Canyon, for example, was formed by a fault. Weathering and erosion of the rocks, particularly the soft clays, shales and sandstones, form prominent landforms. A transition zone, south of the Colorado Plateau and east of Tucson and Phoenix, and extending to the northwest, is called the Mexican highlands. Directly south is the Sonoran Desert.

Just as Arizona's topography and climate are varied, so are Arizona's cultural heritages. Many different cultures are now influencing the present-day life styles: Hispanic, Indian, White, and new in-migrants of other racial or ethnic groups. Therefore, Arizona's diversity of life styles is a reflection of its inhabitants, both past and present. The following is a generalization of Arizona's history which has influenced the development of the state's cultural heritage.

Three important pre-Columbian tribal groups in Arizona include the Hohokam of the desert regions of the south, Anasazi of the Colorado Plateau, and Mogollon of the mountain region. All groups cultivated crops, built permanent buildings and engaged in the creation of pottery and figurines. But what happened to these tribal groups? They declined or disappeared. It is thought that a drought forced them to move. Later, other Indian groups replaced these former tribes. When the Spanish arrived in the 1500's, they discovered the Pimas inhabiting the deserts, the Navajos, Zunis and Hopis on the plateau and the Apaches in the mountains.^{16/}

For the next three centuries, the Spanish explored the extensive lands of the southwest. In one sentence, Spain's goal was to acquire gold and to Christianize and civilize the native inhabitants of these lands. Ecclesiastical missions and military presidios were established. But Spain's new empire in America ended during the 1830's.^{17/} What began with gold-seeking conquistadores, missionaries, soldiers and explorers, led the way for ranchers, miners, trappers, traders and finally settlers. The mountain men preceded the gold-starving "Forty-niners." Then, during the 1850's came the army explorers, the pioneer merchants, road builders and more miners and stock raisers.^{18/}

The very reasons for early settlements developing when and where they did in Arizona are due not only to the historical timing of events, but to the participants or settlers being attracted to certain places. As a result, some communities have remained relatively small, while others have either diminished or grown to become major cities. Of course, national and regional economic influences have played major roles in the growth of cities and economic activities. Nonetheless, remnants of these past industries are evident throughout the state.^{19/} Differences in characteristics from place to place are equally as great as differences in the state's topography. These characteristics include: a strong western image in the

manner of dress, music and activities; an Indian image comprised of numerous tribes, influenced by the manner of their lands, settlements, clothes, jewelry, food and celebrations; a Spanish-Mexican image created from early missions and explorations which is reflected in Spanish names, food, decorations, clothes, music, celebrations, and architectural styles.^{20/}

Today, the cultural mold is further shaped by the demographic characteristics of the in-migrants into the state. In Arizona, like other states, people move into the state while others move out. Between 1980 and 1985 Arizona's population grew by 17 percent.^{21/} Approximately two-thirds of this growth represents net migration of people moving into Arizona. Their influence is possibly greater when one considers the fact that there were approximately 800,000 in-migrants into Arizona between 1980 and 1985.^{22/} The reason Arizona did not grow at an even faster rate is because of the significant number of out-migrants. The point is, the newcomers bring their own cultural and traditional values with them, thus, continuing the unending process in the development of Arizona's cultural heritage.

MYTH NUMBER ONE: BABY BOOM OF THE 1980'S

STATEMENT: Like the U.S., Arizona is experiencing a baby boom which began in 1980.

FACT:

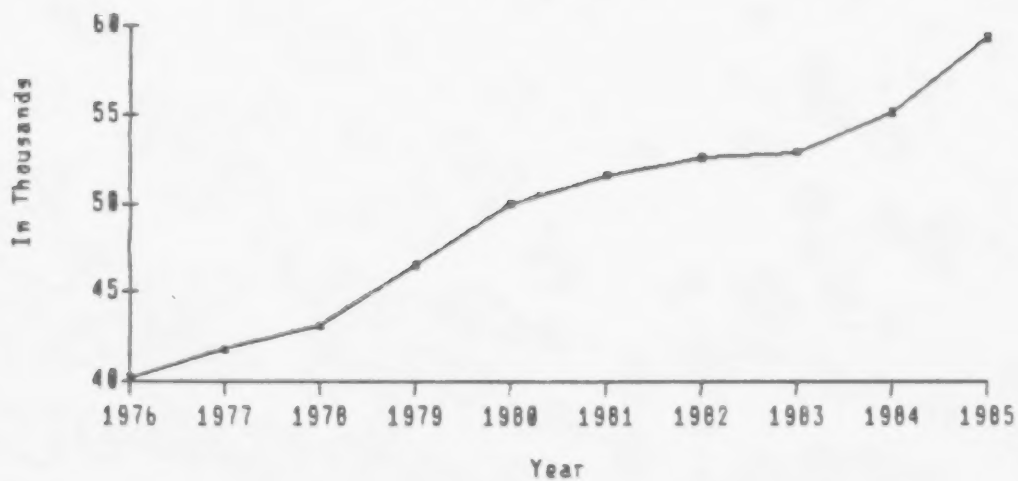
Although the number of live births in the U.S. has been increasing since 1973, the fertility rate for the nation plunged to an all-time low in 1976. A similar trend has occurred in Arizona. The number of resident births in Arizona has been consistently increasing, at least since 1975. But like the U.S., the fertility rate is declining. In 1973 the rate, which measures the number of live births per 1000 women aged 15-44 years, was estimated at 83.1. By the year 1978, the rate fell to 75.4. Although the rate has fluctuated, in 1984 it was calculated at 77.8, but increased to 81.1 in 1985, which is slightly above the 1980 rate of 80.1.^{23/}

One decade ago, the 76 million baby boomers, that is, postwar babies born between the years 1946 and 1964, inclusive, were within the age cohort of 12-30 years. Although some of these baby boomers, which comprise more than one-third of the total U.S. population, have started families of their own, many have postponed marriage and having children in order to achieve educational, career and other personal goals. In 1976, the baby boomers under the age of 25 represented approximately two-thirds of this group.

During the last ten years, these baby boomers have been having babies. The youngest boomers will reach the age of 22 this year. In addition, those persons born during the 11-year period of 1965 through 1975, the babybusters, or those born during a time of falling fertility rates, are beginning to contribute to the number of births now occurring. However, the dramatic increase in the number of births is a fallacious indicator of a baby boom in the 1980's. This phenomenon is entirely due to the larger numbers of women of childbearing ages (15-44) and not to an increase in fertility. With the enormous numbers of young persons comprising the baby boom generation (one-third of the nation's population), the number of births has risen sharply since 1973 because of the growing number of women of childbearing ages. Therefore, even with falling fertility rates, the number of births has risen. This occurrence has been described more accurately as the "baby boom echo," or "baby boomlet," rather than a baby boom. The increase in births has happened despite the fact that the average number of children born to a woman of childbearing age is one-half of the number born during the 1950's.^{24/} In future years, the annual growth in population will reverse if the current fertility rates prevail. The 1980 fertility rate for the U.S. represents a peak for the 1980's, thus far.

Figure I-1

NUMBER OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS
IN ARIZONA 1976-1985



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services.

MYTH NUMBER TWO: DECLINE IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

STATEMENT: Arizona has experienced a decline in school enrollment during the 1970's and 1980's.

FACT:

During the last decade, school rooms in this country have emptied due to declining enrollments, and schools have either been sold or left unoccupied. In the United States today, there are several million fewer children of school age than there were in 1980. The graph shows the national decline in school enrollment. A decline in the number of 5 to 17-year-olds between 1980 and 1984 was reported in eight out of ten states. This phenomenon has been occurring since the 1971 peak in school enrollment. However, the trend is not true for Arizona.

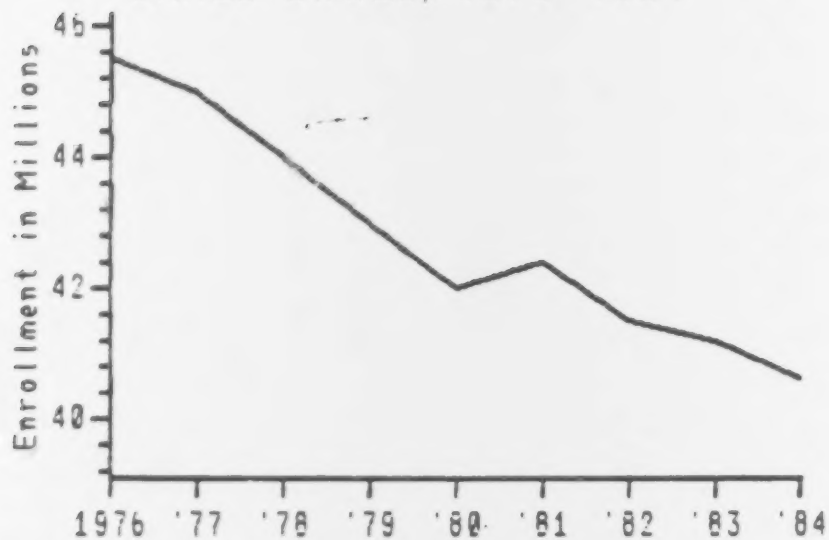
Arizona is one of only 11 states that did not register a loss in school-age population between 1980 and 1984. Thus, any myth of declining enrollments in Arizona is untrue. In terms of percent growth, Arizona ranked midway at 3.1 percent growth, between Utah's 19.7 percent gain and Colorado's unchanged school-age cohort. On a national scale, the decline of more than 2.5 million persons between the ages of 5 and 17 inclusive represents a 5.3 percent loss.^{25/}

Although the 5 to 17 age cohort increased by approximately 17,000 in Arizona between 1980 and 1984, its share of the total resident population since 1980 declined from 21.2 percent to 19.5 percent.^{26/} This change in the proportion of the school age population in Arizona is a function of past fertility in both the nation and Arizona, as well as migration flows in and out of the state. The increase in the annual number of births, which began in mid-1970 in both Arizona and the U.S., has not yet counteracted the declines in national enrollment. In Arizona, migration has played a major role in offsetting school enrollment losses.

The percent increases in the number of first grade students over second grade students enrolled in Arizona's public schools, based on year-end Membership data for 1983-84 and 1984-85, show gains of 14.1 and 8.7 percent respectively. Total 1985-1986 preliminary enrollment for grades 1-8 in Arizona's public, private and parochial schools was up 7.4 percent since the 1979-1980 school year.^{27/}

Figure I-2

ELEMENTARY AND
HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT:
UNITED STATES, 1976-1984



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 404.

MYTH NUMBER THREE: INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD SIZE

STATEMENT: The growth in the number of persons and families in Arizona has produced an increase in the average household size for the state.

FACT:

According to national population and household estimates from the Census Bureau, the number of households in the U.S. grew by 8.8 percent, but the population by only 5.4 percent between 1980 and 1985. This means that households grew faster than population, signifying a decline in the average household size from 2.76 to 2.69.^{28/} The growth rate of Arizona's households also surpassed the percent change in the number of inhabitants, so the average number of persons in Arizona's households likewise decreased in size. The statistics portray this state's household size converging with that of the U.S. (2.70 versus 2.69). Therefore, the presumption that households are expanding in size in Arizona is only an illusion.

Smaller household size can be viewed as a function of changing life styles. Consider the present trends which are common to all states, and thus, the nation as a whole. Many of these trends are rooted in the past.

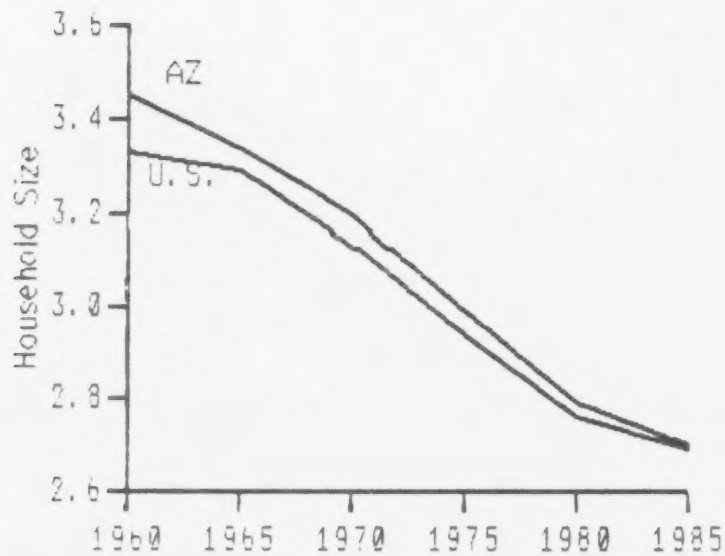
- (1) Postponing marriage.
- (2) Delaying childbearing.
- (3) Increasing childlessness.
- (4) Growing number of smaller-sized families.
- (5) Increasing proportion of working women.
- (6) Increasing number of divorces.
- (7) Increasing elderly and young adults maintaining households.

Together, these phenomena interact to cause declines in the measures of fertility. For example, birth rates, fertility rates and total fertility rates have all plunged. The result is a substantial growth in nonfamily households, childless couples and smaller sized households. The effect may not be obvious, but household growth rates in all but two states have been more rapid than the population growth rates.^{29/}

In Arizona, the growth of households between 1980-1985 outstripped the change in the state's population by 3.8 percent.^{30/} In addition, the Census Bureau reports that nearly one-half of the new households formed in the U.S. between 1980-1985 are comprised of persons living alone and other non-families.^{31/} The report further indicates that one-person households jumped 67.9 percent between 1970 and 1980. Comparing the nation's and Arizona's rise in the number of one-person households reveals that Arizona was forming one-person households at a significantly higher rate between 1970 and 1980. This trend in the U.S. has continued, thus far, through the 1980's. What is happening in Arizona parallels what is occurring nationally. The results of the Special Censuses taken in 1985 bear this out.

Figure I-3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS
PER HOUSEHOLD: 1960-1985



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the
Census, Census of Housing: 1960-1980;
Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No.
402; 1985 Arizona calculated by author.

MYTH NUMBER FOUR: GROWING PROPORTION OF ELDERLY POPULATION

STATEMENT: The elderly population represents a growing proportion of Arizona's population, significantly above the U.S. average.

FACT:

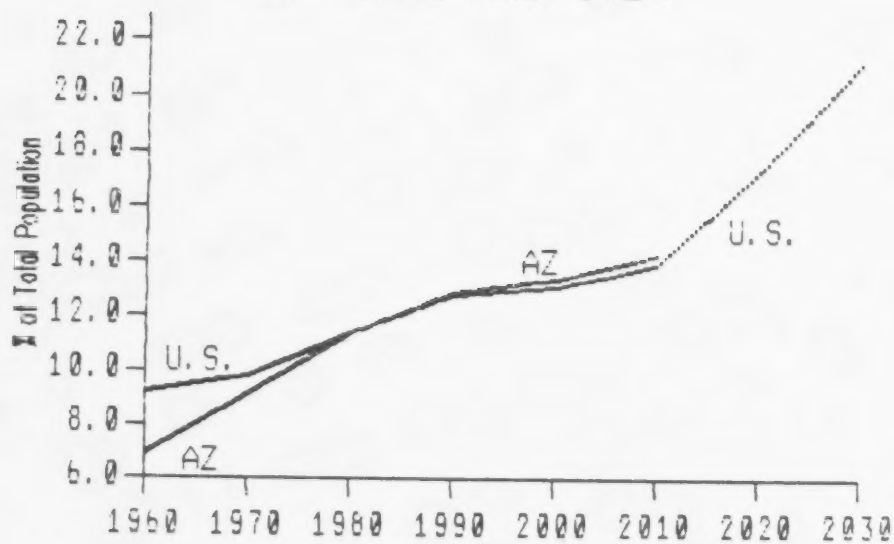
It is true that we live in an aging society and that individual states will experience a gain or loss in their elderly population as a result of changing migration, fertility and mortality rates. Arizona, for instance, is growing older and younger simultaneously. Although the elderly numbers are lower than one might expect, Arizona is gaining elderly in-migrants. But the majority of in-migrants are well under the age of retirement. In fact, people migrate less with increasing age. Hence, the projected proportion of the elderly population in Arizona is expected to remain relatively equivalent to the proportion in the nation as a whole. In the year 2010, Arizona's proportion is projected to be less than 14.2 percent, a ratio which is less than 3.0 percent above the projected national average. In addition, Arizona's under 18 population is expected to remain high at about 25 percent of the state's projected population of 6.1 million.^{32/} Thus, Arizona's share of its under 18 population is expected to decline from 29.1 percent in 1980 to 25.4 percent in the year 2010. However, the national share of the under 18 population is projected to decline at a greater rate, changing from 28.1 percent in 1980 to 22.9 percent in 2010.^{33/}

Since a decline in birth or fertility rates causes an increase in the proportion of the older population, conversely, an increase in birth or fertility rates must result in a decrease in the proportion of the elderly population. The effect of this roller coaster helps explain the changing growth rates of the elderly population. The general rise in the fertility rate until 1921 and the subsequent two eras of decline, from 1921 to 1933 and 1965 to 1975, contribute to an aging society. Two additional factors have also contributed to the aging of the nation, namely, very large numbers of immigrants prior to World War I and the decline in age-specific death rates during this century.^{34/} Most of the declines in mortality rates have occurred in infant and maternal deaths. Nevertheless, the comparative longevity of persons in the U.S. between 1900 and 1983, based on a hypothetical cohort of current mortality (observed, age-specific mortality rates prevailing at that particular time period), increased from 47.3 to 74.6 years.^{35/}

The elderly population in the U.S. increased 9.7 percent between 1980 and 1984. Every state experienced a growth in their elderly population. California and New York house the largest number of elderly persons with over 2,000,000 each. Statistics show that elderly persons are most numerous in the largest populated states.^{36/}

Figure I-4

PROJECTED
PROPORTION OF PERSONS
65 YEARS AND OVER



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population; 1960-1980; Series P-25, No. 952; Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, Baseline Projections, March 1986.

MYTH NUMBER FIVE: LARGE IN-MIGRATION AND LITTLE OUT-MIGRATION

STATEMENT: Arizona's population is growing rapidly due to the high number of births and the ever-increasing number of persons moving into the state.

FACT:

Arizona's climate, employment market and relaxed southwestern life style attracted approximately 800,000 persons or in-migrants between 1980-1985. During this same time period more than 266,000 babies were born. However, the state's population only grew by 469,000 or 17.2 percent.^{37/} The reason Arizona did not grow faster is because not only did deaths occur, but people moved out of the state as out-migrants.

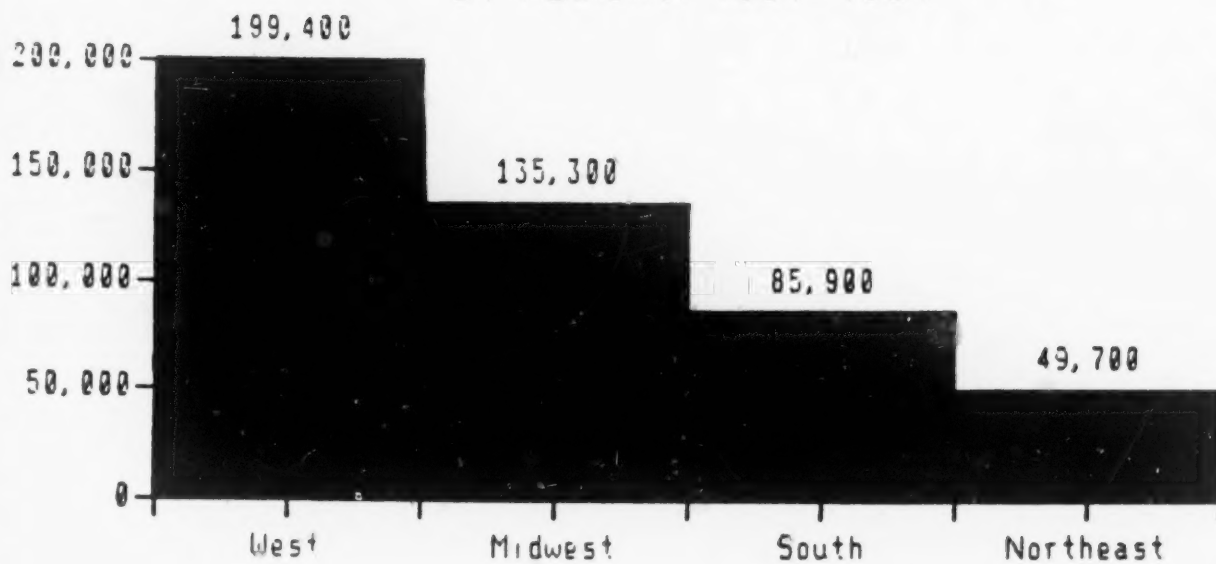
The net natural change or the number of births occurring over deaths was 186,800 during the first-half of this decade. In addition, 585,000 persons left the state. These out-migrants represent almost three out of every four persons who move into Arizona.^{38/} This is the main reason that Arizona did not grow even faster.

Migrants into the various counties of Arizona sometimes originate in other states, but frequently originate in other Arizona counties, and as such, they represent intrastate migration and not new inhabitants to Arizona. In addition, the counties receive new inhabitants as immigrants from foreign countries and as undocumented aliens. Gross in- and out-migration does not necessarily occur proportionately to the existing population of counties, although certain counties do show a positive correlation between their share of the total state population and their proportionate share of in- and out-migration.

The accompanying graph shows the numbers and proportions of in-migrants into Arizona by the four U.S. regions between 1981 and 1984.

Figure I-5

INTERSTATE IN-MIGRATION TO ARIZONA:
BY REGIONS: 1981-1984



Source: Compiled by author from unpublished IRS data.

PART I - FOOTNOTES

1/ For information about snowbirds, refer to Forecast Eighty-Six, Western Savings, pp.60-72.

2/ According to unpublished Internal Revenue Service data, there were 633,400 in-migrants and 468,300 out-migrants into Arizona between 1980-1984. The difference is a net-migration of 165,100 persons. For this same time period, net natural change, or the excess of births over deaths, was approximately 152,000. Therefore, Arizona's population should have grown by 317,000. However, according to the Census Bureau's FSCP estimates, Arizona gained 354,000 persons between 1980-1984. The difference in the population growth may be due to an underestimation of migrants from IRS tax returns filed and/or an overestimated FSCP state control.

3/ Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Labor Market Newsletter, Vol. VIII, No. 8 (August 1984). Nationally, manufacturing's share of employment shrank from first to third as the source of jobs between 1971 and 1983. Thus, manufacturing's share of employment declined by 20.6 percent since 1971. In Arizona, the decline was 4.6 percent. See also Arizona LMI Newsletter Vol. IX, No. 8 (August 1985) and Vol. X, No. 1 (January 1986).

4/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, from wage and salary nonagricultural employment, 790 program, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration. In terms of absolute employment growth, California ranked first, Arizona 12th. Florida ranked second in both absolute numbers and percent change.

5/ Calculated from 1982 FSCP estimates (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 970) and 1984 FSCP estimates (Bureau press release, December 1985). With regard to the percent of population change, Florida, New Hampshire, California, Nevada and New Mexico ranked third through seventh, respectively.

6/ Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona LMI Newsletter, Vol. IX, No. 8 (August 1985).

7/ Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona LMI Newsletter, Vol. X, No. 1 (January 1986).

8/ For additional comments, see Arizona's Economy, November 1985, College of Business and Public Administration, University of Arizona; and Phoenix Business Journal, "Is The Phoenix Office Market Overbuilt: How Much Is Too Much?" February 3, 1986.

9/ Arizona's Economy, November 1985. The year 1985 represents the third consecutive year of record level building activity. Maricopa County accounted for 74 percent of the state's \$5.4 billion value of permitted building (Arizona Business, Vol. 33, No. 4 (April 1986), Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business, Arizona State University).

10/ Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, Baseline Projections, March 1986.

11/ Phoenix Business Journal, pp. 10B and 22B.

12/ Refer to What's New In Arizona, Phoenix Publishing, Inc., Vol. 11, No. 22 and Vol. 11, No. 21.

13/ Based on the Köppen-Trewartha climatic classification (The Arizona Atlas, Hecht and Reeves, Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, 1981, p.63).

14/ Examples of landforms include: cliffs of irregular shapes due to differential erosion; buttes and mesas, the former smaller hills or ridges rising from a plain; v-shaped valleys signifying a youthful stage of development; talus cones and aprons or sloping rock depositions away from buttes.

15/ The Province of the Colorado Plateau extends into parts of Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. The Basin and Range Province is more extensive. It includes almost all of Nevada, the southern portion of Arizona and parts of Idaho, Oregon, California, Utah, New Mexico (from a map "Landforms of the United States," Erwin Raisz, 1957, 6th edition). Also, refer to Morris, John W., The Southwestern United States, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1970.

16/ See Wagoner, Jay J., Early Arizona: Prehistory to Civil War, The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1975, p. 17; Morris, John W., The Southwestern United States, 1970, pp. 36-37.

17/ During the 1810's and 1830's was the era of land grants. Nearly 300 years had passed since Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's search in 1540 for the seven cities of Cibola. Numerous other pioneers followed. Spain had established its influence by 1820. The Mexicans gained their independence in 1821. Although the Apache Indians were subdued at one time, they renewed their assaults in the 1830's. The result was a destruction of the European civilization in the southwest (Wagoner, Jay J., Early Arizona: Prehistory to Civil War, 1975).

18/ Until 1863, Arizona was part of the territory of New Mexico. Settlers were confined to the areas south of the Gila River. The topography of the northern region formed physical barriers for the Spanish and others which followed.

19/ It has been stated: "Cattle are important in Arizona's history as the instruments by which many areas were first utilized and tamed" (Hecht and Reeves, The Arizona Atlas, 1981, p.51). Other "instruments" also include: mineral extracting, farming, milling and lumbering.

20/ In 1980, less than 50 percent of the residents of the nation's Indian Reservations were American Indians. Additionally, 25 percent of all American Indians in the U.S. lived on reservations.

In Arizona, 75 percent of the Indian population (152,498) lived on reservations in 1980 (113,763). This represents three times the national average and the highest proportion of all states. Moreover, 88 percent of Arizona's reservation populations were comprised of American Indians. In addition, the residents of the Navajo Reservation, which is the largest reservation located in parts of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, are 95 percent Indian. Note that in Arizona, Indian reservations comprise more than one-fourth of all state lands. Refer to Bureau of the Census, Vol. 2, subject Reports, 1980 Census of Population, "American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts on Identified Reservations and in the Historic areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas)."

21/ Bureau of the Census press release, December 1985 (contains revised 1984 and provisional 1985 estimates of states).

22/ Unpublished IRS data (1985 in-migration estimated).

23/ Calculated by author from final birth data, Arizona Department of Health Statistics, and estimated number of females aged 15-44.

24/ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement (July 18, 1986).

25/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25, No. 970.

26/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25, No. 970.

27/ Calculated by author from Arizona Department of Education enrollment data. Membership figures include original entries plus re-entries less withdrawals. Public Membership data were age-of-entry adjusted. Since the non-public data are based on a voluntary survey by DOE, schools not reporting enrollment statistics were estimated or supplemented.

28/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20, No. 402.

29/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25, No. 974.

30/ Bureau of the Census, Press Release, April 18, 1986.

31/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20, No. 402.

32/ Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, Baseline Projections, March 1986.

33/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25, No. 952; Series P-25, No. 970.

34/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-23, No. 138. Note that the declines in death rates which are concentrated at the older-age cohorts are

the only declines in mortality which affect a rise in the proportion of older persons (see Ansley J. Coale, Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1 (January 1956): 79-114).

35/ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NCHS, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1980, Vol. II, Sec. 6, Life Tables, Publication No. (PHS) 84-1104, p.16; NCHS Vol. 34, No. 6, Supplement (2), September 26, 1985.

36/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-23, No. 138. Seven states in 1980 (California, New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Ohio) accounted for 45 percent of the elderly population in the U.S., and 44 percent of the nation's population.

37/ Estimating the same number of in-migrants for 1984-1985 as 1983-1984, and adding the in-migrants for the years 1980-1981 through 1982-1983, from unpublished IRS data, produces a total of 797,000. The number of live resident births for 1980-1985 was calculated from data from Arizona Department of Health Services. The estimated population change of 17.2 percent is from the Census Bureau's FSCP estimates of 3,187,000 for 1985 and 2,718,000 for 1980.

38/ The number of deaths was obtained from Arizona Department of Health Services and comparable out-migration calculated from unpublished IRS data.

PART II

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

Components of population change are births, deaths, in-migration and out-migration. Together, these elements are responsible for the growth or decline of states, counties, places, etc. Population change can be assessed by measuring the growth and decline of these components. Sometimes, what seems to be transpiring with these elements is not representative of actuality. This is the reason that the myths in this report were chosen.

Arizona's population base is growing in persons of all age cohorts and not just in persons of retirement age. For example, the state's growth in three age cohorts: under 5 years, 25-44 years and 65 years old and over was very similar, increasing 22 percent each between 1980 and 1984. Comparing the growth performance of these age categories between Arizona and the U.S., demonstrates that Arizona's growth rates outperformed the nation's rates in all of these age groups. Even Arizona's growth rate for persons aged 16 years old and over was considerably more than two times the nation's rate for persons 16 years and older. Furthermore, only three other states registered greater growth rates of the 16 and over population.^{1/}

Changing age distribution in states is due to both fluctuating births and external migration activity. Comparing Arizona's estimated age distribution to the nation as a whole in 1984, indicates a greater proportion of persons under the age of 18 years in Arizona. Although Arizona's 16 years old and over population is growing, its proportion of the state's total population changed less than one-half of one percent between 1980 and 1984. This was principally due to the growth rate of the state's population under 18 years old, which expanded by 25.3 percent during that time period. In addition, Arizona's proportion of the population 18-64 was 59.6 percent to the nation's 61.5 percent. The percent of elderly persons (65 and over) in Arizona was only four-tenths of one percent higher than in the U.S. The state's overall growth rate was only second to Alaska's rate.^{2/}

Growth in the state's under 5 population is not only due to the rising number of births, but to the influx of young children of in-migrants to Arizona. The effect of increasing the state's elderly population by retired in-migrants, and by the aging of the older resident population near the age of 65 years, was dampened by the predominant influx of young to middle-aged in-migrants. It should be stated, however, that some of the out-migrants included young persons and young families with and without children. One would expect that out-migrants and in-migrants would share similar demographic characteristics.

Baby boomers, which comprised the age cohort of 20-38 years old in 1984, are beginning to enter the middle-age categories. As they do so,

the number of persons in the higher age groups will begin to rise, but the growth of the elderly population will not take place until after the year 2010. The oldest of the baby boomers will reach 65 years old in 2011. The future potential of the massive baby boom generation to migrate, especially the older segment of the group, is declining. Thus, one would not expect large-scale in-migrations into Arizona by retired baby boomers which would cause an even greater concentration of elderly persons far exceeding the national average.

Data pertaining to in- and out-migration are included in the following section. Finally, natural change, which is the net difference between births and deaths, is examined in the last section of Part II.

MIGRATION

Because positive net migration into Arizona is the major source of population growth, this section begins with the highlights of the most recent migration data. For many, the center of focus is usually upon people moving into the state, as opposed to the net result of the number of in-migrants less out-migrants. This former, uncompounded view is responsible for overestimating the effects of migration.

The process of migration comprises both internal and external migration. Internal migration encompasses the movement of people from one county to another within the state (intrastate). Between 1983 and 1984, for instance, 24 percent of all in-migration and 30 percent of all out-migration were due to county to county migration.^{3/} External migration, by definition, includes migration either to or from other states and abroad (foreign). Seasonal migration, such as "snowbirds" in Arizona, is not included in this section.

Other than gross in- and out-migration, the most recent data on geographical migration dates back to 1982-1983. During that time period, it was discovered that 16.6 percent of the U.S. population 1 year old and over changed residences. Of those migrants, approximately 16 percent moved to a different state.^{4/}

A summary of the statistics gathered on geographical mobility discloses the following:^{5/}

- (1) Immigrants from abroad move to metropolitan areas versus non-metropolitan areas at a ratio of more than 3 to 1.
- (2) Non-metropolitan areas are experiencing a net loss of migration.
- (3) Rates of migration decline with increasing age of persons (adults and children).
- (4) Householders between 15 and 54 years of age with or without children present have about the same mobility rates, unless the ages of children are taken into account.
- (5) Higher levels of educational attainment are associated with higher mobility rates.
- (6) Rates of mobility vary with race and Spanish origin.
- (7) Persons unemployed are more likely to have moved the preceding year than persons employed.
- (8) Persons not in the labor force have lower rates of moving.
- (9) Single (never married) persons have higher rates of moving.
- (10) Married couples with spouses present have lower rates of moving.

Present-day conclusions about Arizona's migrants can only be formulated on current life style data, age distribution data and past trends relating to migration patterns. Migration flows may change, as well as the demographic profiles of the in- and out-migrants. Thus, outdated information may not necessarily reveal current characteristics.

Migration data between 1975 and 1980 show differences in characteristics between Arizona's residents and migrants (both in- and out-migrants). For example, the statistics reveal:6/

- (1) A greater proportion of the migrants either held college degrees or had some college.
- (2) A greater proportion of the migrants either held professional and technical positions or were skilled workers or farm laborers.
- (3) A greater proportion of the migrants were never married or divorced.
- (4) A smaller proportion of the migrants were married or widowed, or had a smaller share of children.
- (5) A greater proportion of the migrants lived with non-relatives or in group quarters.

Based on state and county migration data from the Internal Revenue Service, several characteristics pertaining to migration flows (both in and out) can be calculated. Migration data, based on federal income tax returns filed, for the years 1980 to 1984 were used to calculate the statistics included in this report. These post-censal migration data are limited to gross numbers of in- and out-migration. Analysis of the data reveals these trends:7/

- (1) Generally, the counties in Arizona rank near the same in their proportion of interstate in- and out-migration. Interstate migration pertains to the movement of people to Arizona from other states (in-migrants) or the outflow of people from Arizona to other states in the nation (out-migrants). These movements can be thought of as external migration flows.
- (2) A few counties show net out-migration. Apache, Navajo and Santa Cruz Counties (except between 1981-1982 in Santa Cruz) had net out-migration each year between 1980 and 1984. Net out-migration over this time period was about 4,800 for Apache County, 2,000 Navajo County and 300 for Santa Cruz County (not including 1981- 1982 for Santa Cruz).
- (3) Most of the migration activity in Arizona is due to interstate flows or the movement of people moving to Arizona from other states or people leaving from Arizona to other states.
- (4) Approximately one-half of Arizona's counties receive more than 50 percent of their total in-migration from other states

(Apache, Cochise, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Yavapai, Yuma). The remaining counties receive most of their in-migration from other counties within the state.

(5) The proportion of out-migration to other states from Arizona's counties is positively correlated to the proportion of in-migration to the same counties. This means that the same counties which receive most of their migration from outside of Arizona also are the counties which send most of their out-migrants to states outside of Arizona.

(6) Migration trends are identifiable that show certain counties are gaining, losing or remaining stable in their proportion of in- and out-migration (interstate). In some counties, the proportions fluctuate and trends cannot be identified.

(7) Certain counties, either within Arizona or outside the state, contribute relatively consistent numbers of migrants from one year to the next. Often, a particular county maintains the same rank as a contributor of in- or out-migration. In Pima County, for example, the number one source of in-migrants is consistently Maricopa County. The next two sources of in-migration are foreign and Los Angeles County, California. Likewise, the number one place of out-migration from Pima County is Maricopa County. But the next two destinations are foreign and Cochise County for the time period 1980-1982 and foreign and Yuma County more recently.

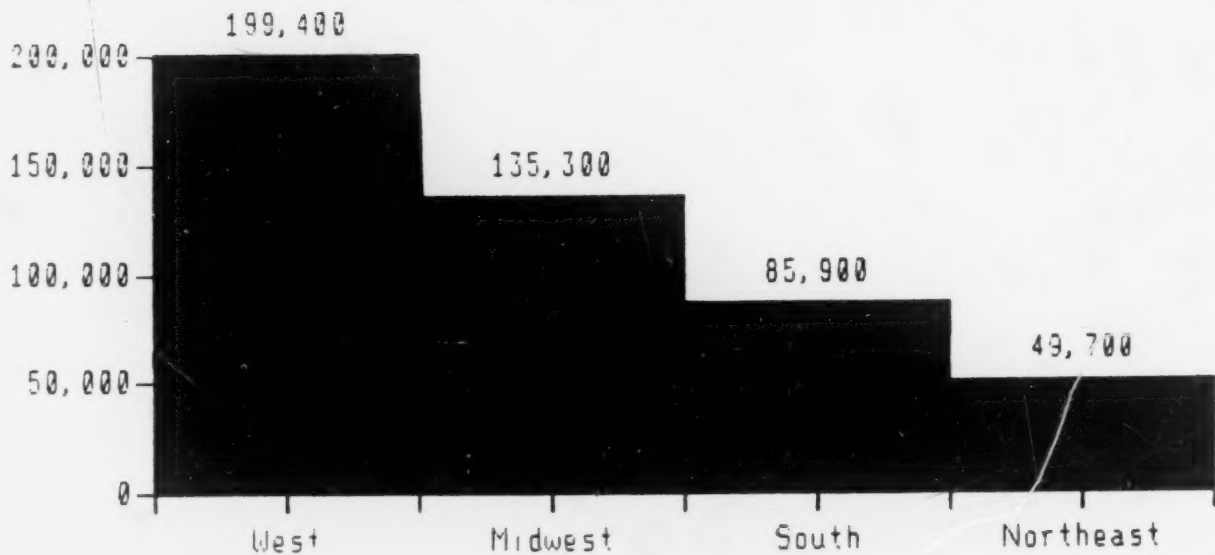
As discussed previously, a misconception about migration is that many people move into Arizona and very few people leave. Such a misunderstanding may also support movement patterns which are false. For example, Figure I-5 in Part I showed in-migration by regions. The West was the source of most in-migration. It is evident by this bar graph that the amount of in-migration from the other regions steps down to less than one-fourth of the tremendous amount of in-migration from the West. What is missing is a graph which reveals the level of out-migration from Arizona. Finally, in order to visualize a true picture of the external migration pattern in Arizona, net migration needs to be calculated by reconciling in and out-migration with each other. Figure I-5 is reproduced here as Figure II-1. Figures II-2 and II-3 are also included, showing out-migration and net migration by regions.^{8/}

Comparing Figures II-1 with II-2, reveals that significant out-migration is occurring in Arizona. For example, out of every 12 persons moving to Arizona from each of the four regions, approximately 11 left Arizona for the West, 7 left for the Midwest, 12 left for the South, and 6 left for the Northeast. Figure II-3 reflects the amount of net migration into Arizona after deducting for out-migrants. The results show that the Midwest leads by a ratio of at least three to one as a source of net migration. The Northeast, West and South follow, but at much reduced levels. Note the net loss of migrants from Arizona to the South.^{9/}

In the midwestern region, the East North Central division supplies about two-thirds of the in-migrants to Arizona and receives 60 percent of Arizona's out-migrants. The West North Central division supplies and

Figure II-1

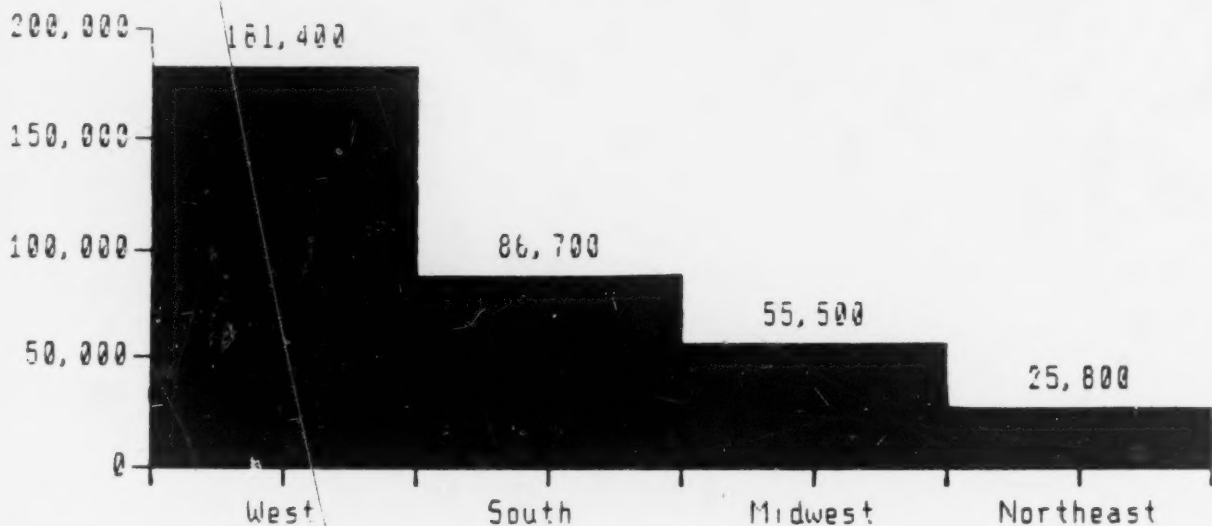
INTERSTATE IN-MIGRATION TO ARIZONA:
BY REGIONS: 1981-1984



Source: Compiled by author from unpublished IRS data.

Figure II-2

INTERSTATE OUT-MIGRATION FROM ARIZONA:
BY REGIONS: 1981-1984



Source: Compiled by author from unpublished IRS data.

receives the remainder of these proportions. One would expect not only that the most populated states should send the greatest number of in-migrants to Arizona, but those same states should be the targets of Arizona's out-migrants. The data reveal that Illinois, Ohio and Michigan comprise the top three states as the origins and destinations of Arizona's migration.10/

One way to measure the efficiency of external migration to change the population of Arizona is to look at the ratio of net migration to the sum of in- and out-migration. The ratio, expressed as a percent, is called "demographic effectiveness." The states with the highest percent of demographic effectiveness between 1981-1984 are: Michigan (51.1%), Wisconsin (50.9%), Illinois (49.9%) and Iowa (48.1%).11/

Since not all states reflect the high rates of the midwestern states listed above, the overall rate of demographic effectiveness for Arizona will be lower than the rates for these states. For instance, the rate of demographic effectiveness for Arizona was only 17 percent for 1983-1984. During the 1982-1983 time period the rate was 13 percent. In comparison, the demographic effectiveness rate was 6.9 percent in 1975-1976 and 11.3 percent in 1976-1977.12/ Between 1978-1979, however, migration increased and the rate rose.

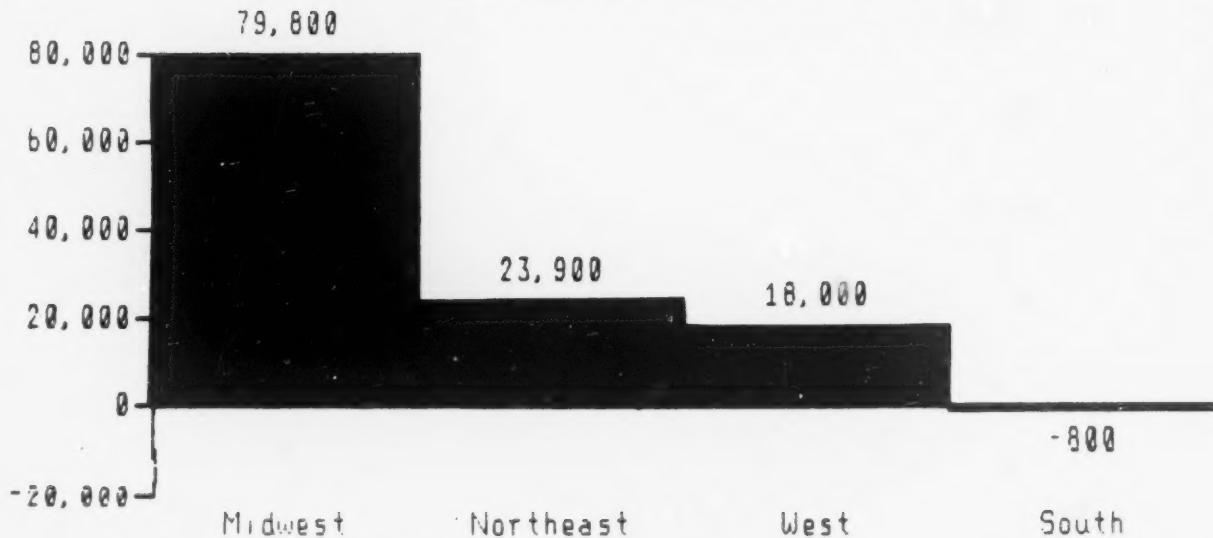
Since 1980, the proportions of in- and out-migration by national regions and divisions have remained relatively stable. A trend has been for an increase in the West and South as a source of in-migration to Arizona. The proportion of out-migration has fluctuated, although out-migration to the West has been relatively constant (except for the 1982-1983 decline).

Migration shifts, although minor, are more evident within individual states and divisions of the major regions. The shares of migration by U.S. regions have fluctuated less than 2 percent. In contrast, the changes in some of the divisions have been over 10 percent. In the West, in-migration from the Mountain division was up +15.8 percent, but the Pacific division was down -10.2 percent between 1980 and 1984. Other significant changes show up in other divisions.13/

Figure II-4 shows the amount of net migration to Arizona from the Midwest region. The migration represents the accumulative net migration into Arizona between the years 1981 and 1984.

Figure II-3

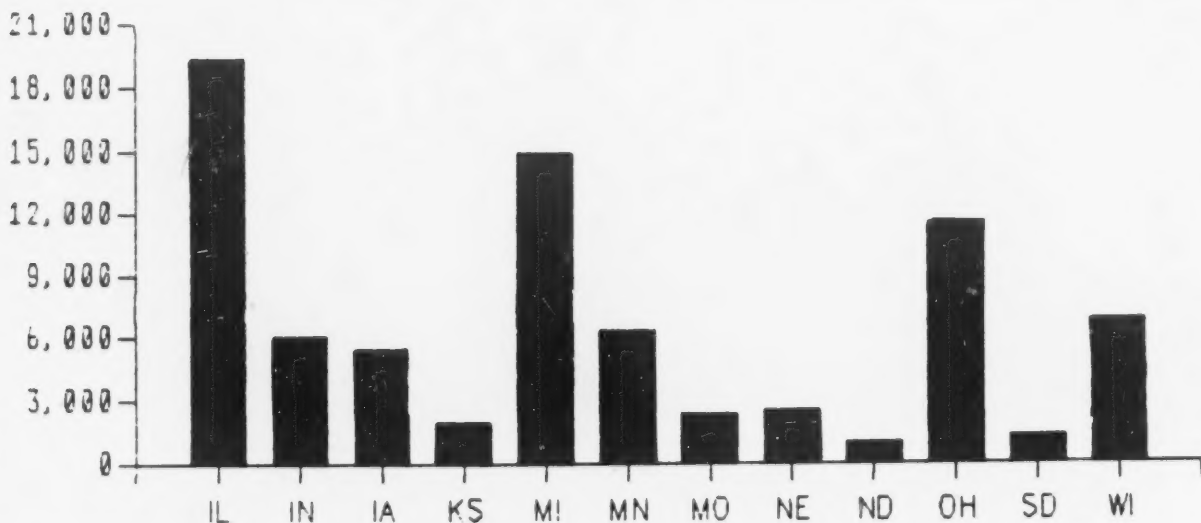
INTERSTATE NET MIGRATION TO ARIZONA:
BY REGIONS: 1981-1984



Source: Compiled by author from unpublished IRS data.

Figure II-4

NET MIGRATION TO ARIZONA FROM THE
MIDWEST REGION: 1981 - 1984



Source: Compiled by author from unpublished IRS data.

NATURAL CHANGE

This section completes the discussion on the components of population change. Natural change, the difference between the number of births and deaths, plays a secondary role to net migration in Arizona. Although the proportion of natural change to population growth in Arizona fluctuates from one year to the next, since 1980 it has accounted for better than one-third of total growth. Total growth is comprised of net natural change and net migration. Figure II-5 shows the annual number of births and deaths, and the population growth attributable to natural change and estimated net migration into Arizona for the time period 1980-1985.^{14/}

What Figure II-5 portrays are the components of population change. Net natural change, the line between births and deaths, has remained relatively constant. Migration, in contrast to these vital statistics, has fluctuated. Currently, the amount of net migration into Arizona is rising. This diminishes the proportion of growth that natural change contributes to the overall change in the state's population.

An examination of national statistics reveals the annual number of births in the U.S. has been on the increase for more than a decade. Figure II-6 shows the registered number of births occurring in the United States since 1960. Births for 1985 represent a provisional increase of approximately 2 percent over 1984 births.^{15/} Note that this graph begins at about the peak in the number of births in the U.S. Births declined during the 1960's, but increased again to a smaller peak in 1970. The fall in the births during the first half of the 1970's preceded the upswing which continues today. The number of births estimated in 1985 is higher than the number of births reported for the 1970 peak, but less than the number in 1961.

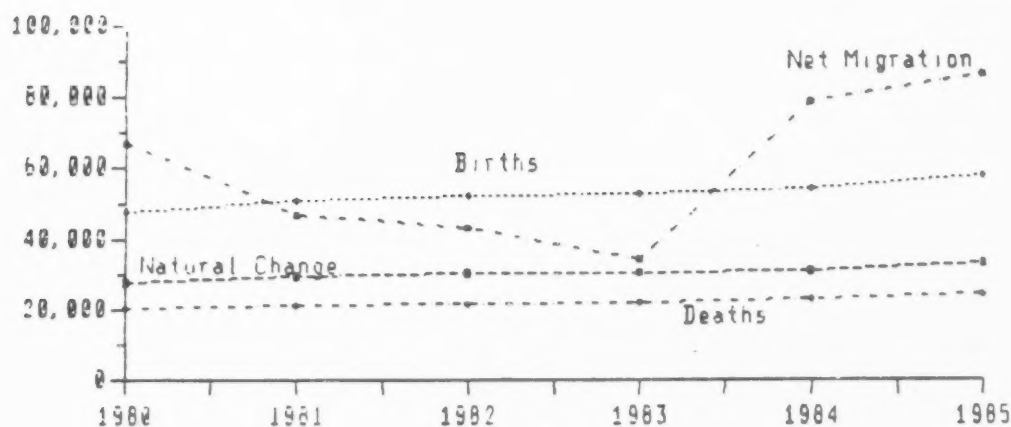
Although one can see that the number of births in the U.S. fluctuates, the rising trend in births is evident during the last ten year period. Figures II-7 and II-8 are included to provide evidence that a baby boom is not taking place in the U.S. in the 1980's. Figure II-7, which shows the birth rates or the number of births per 1,000 population, begins with 1960 data. Figure II-8, which relates the number of births to women of child-bearing ages (15-44 years), includes data at five-year intervals between the years 1940 and 1960.

Generally, U.S. birth rates parallel the trends in the number of live births (compare Figures II-6 and II-7). However, since the birth rate is a ratio of births per 1,000 population, a growing population reduces the birth rate. Although the birth rate was higher in 1951, this graph begins with the year 1960 which indicates a rate more than one and one-half times greater than the 1985 rate of 15.6 births per 1000 population.^{16/}

The birth rates for 1979 and 1985 are identical. Between 1973 and 1978, the rates are lower, but they only show a decline of 6.4 percent for 1975 and 1976. The deviation since 1980 from the 1985 estimated rate is less than 2 percent. Whereas the difference between the lowest rates in 1975 and 1976 and the 1960 rate is 9.1 births per 1,000 population, the 1976 and 1985 difference is only 1 birth per 1,000 population more in the

Figure II-5

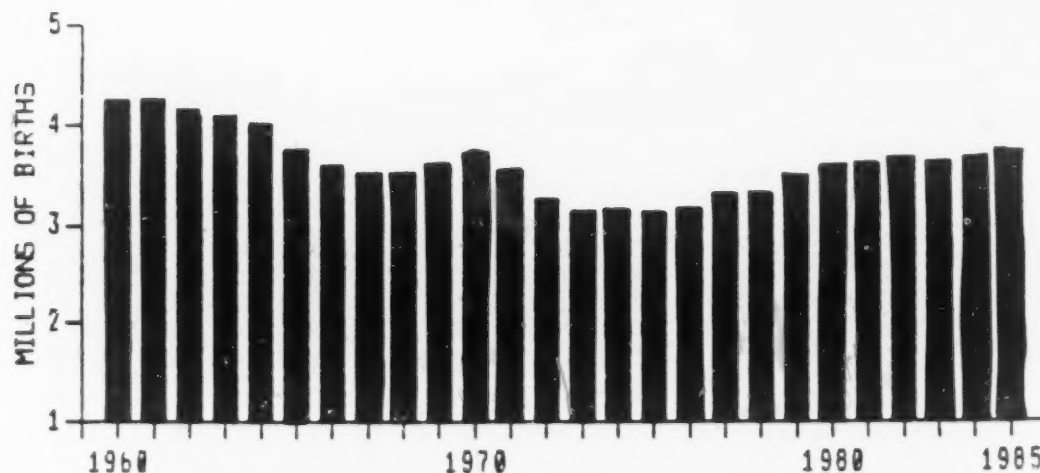
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE: ARIZONA 1980 - 1985



Source: Computed by author from data from Arizona Department of Health Services; unpublished IRS data; Bureau of the Census FSCP state estimates; Arizona Department of Economic Security Revised 1981-1985 state estimates; corrected 1980 Census population.

Figure II-6

REGISTERED NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS: UNITED STATES 1960-1985



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement.

later year. These data suggest: even though the number of births are increasing, the birth rates are relatively constant.

Similarly, Figure II-8 parallels the patterns prevalent in the birth rates (compare with Figures II-6 and II-7). A noticeable difference is the decline in the fertility rate or the number of births per 1,000 females of childbearing age. For an historical perspective, the graph also portrays fertility rates commencing with 1940. The fertility rate is a more accurate measure of fertility in the U.S. because its denominator represents a specific female cohort rather than the entire population.

Figure II-8 illustrates the dramatic decline in the fertility rate for the U.S. The rate plunged from over 118.0 for the peak fertility period between 1955-1960 to 65.4 in 1984. This represents a decline of about 45 percent. The birth rate for this same time period only fell 37.6 percent. Moreover, since 1980 the fertility rate has consistently fallen. Actually, the U.S. fertility and birth rates reflect increased fertility in the late 1960's which reached a secondary peak in 1970. Since 1970, a notable contraction occurred in the rates. Nevertheless, the rates have remained on a plateau with only very minor changes over the last 10 years. 17/

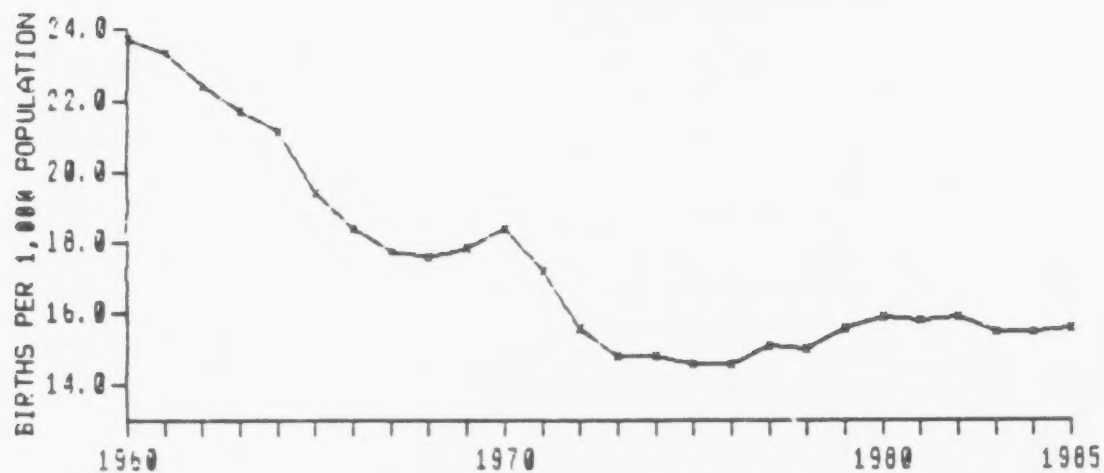
Increasing births is the result of the growing number of women of childbearing ages (15-44). The number of women of childbearing ages is projected to increase from 53 million in 1980 to a high of 58 million in 1990. Then, for the next 20 years, the number of females aged 15-44 will decrease. However, even by the year 2080, the number of women of childbearing age will remain above 55 million. The number of births occurring annually is projected to remain above the current level of 3.7 million until 1995.18/

Falling fertility rates are the results of several factors. It has been suggested that changing life styles, and personal values of the baby boom generation in particular, brought about a decline in the number of children per family. Obvious changes include: (1) delaying childbearing, including postponement of first-time childbearing; (2) increasing degree of childlessness; and (3) growing numbers of working mothers in the labor force. Still, others suggest that the decline in family size is principally due to the introduction of oral contraceptives in the 1960's and legalized abortions in 1970-71.

Another factor might be the perception that smaller-sized families offer certain advantages. Thus, deliberate limitation of family size in search of a higher standard of living may have been the catalyst. Still another factor, although intertwined with social and economic advantages, is the historical fact that the proportion of the nation's rural population has gone through a transformation. In 1870, the U.S. population was approximately 75 percent rural and 25 percent urban. Today, that ratio has flip-flopped so that only 25 percent of the U.S. population is classified as rural. The decline in the number of family-operated farms and businesses reduced the need for large families as a labor pool. Coupled with the centralization of population in urban areas, was the growth of many types of industries and services. As the standard of living rose, additional dollars were required to maintain a reasonable living standard in a market economy.

Figure II-7

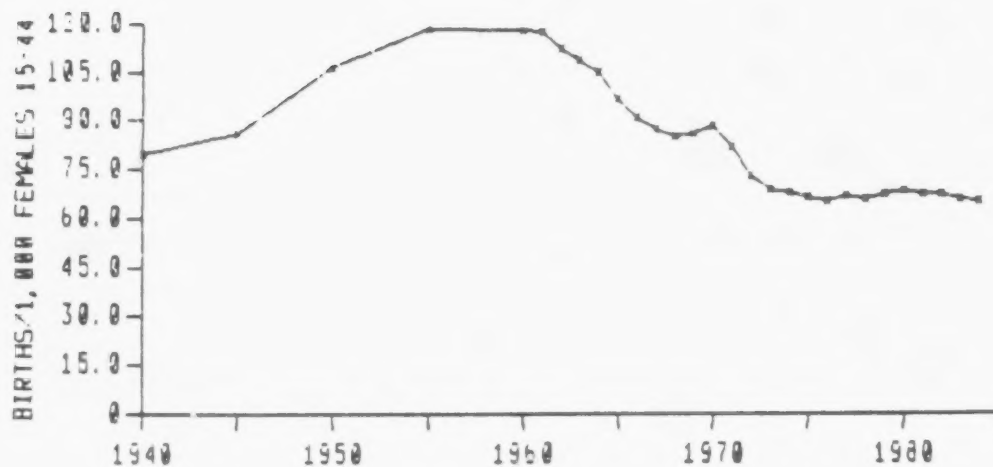
UNITED STATES BIRTH RATES: 1960 - 1985



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement.

Figure II-8

UNITED STATES FERTILITY RATES: 1940-1984



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement.

Today, following the spiraling inflationary years of the 1970's, the number of two-earner families has increased. In fact, the number of working mothers has been rapidly increasing. The share of women aged 18-44 in the labor force in 1984 who had a child in the preceding 12 months was slightly less than one-half (46.7 percent). This share is considerably higher than the 38.0 percent and 30.9 percent registered in 1980 and 1976, respectively. Furthermore, considering only women aged 30-44, more than 50 percent of the women with births the previous year were in the labor force, compared to nearly 28 percent in 1976. A similar increase also occurred for women aged 18-29 years.^{19/} However, the proportion of married-couple families with children under the age of 18 to all households shrank from 40 percent in 1970 to 29 percent in 1984.^{20/}

Finally, it can be suggested that declining fertility has not ever been entirely due to the economic need for two incomes. Other factors include: (1) the high incidence of divorce; (2) emancipation of women in general; (3) expanding job and career opportunities for women; (4) postponement of marriage; (5) changing living arrangements; (6) attitudes about bringing up children today.

In Arizona the number of births between 1970 and 1976 increased slightly more than 6 percent. Since 1976 the number of births has increased more significantly. This phenomenon is understandable in view of the fact that the state has had high amounts of positive net migration. Figure II-9 shows how dramatically the number of resident live births in Arizona has increased. Births have constantly grown since 1975. The 1985 level of births is more than 50 percent above the 1975 level.

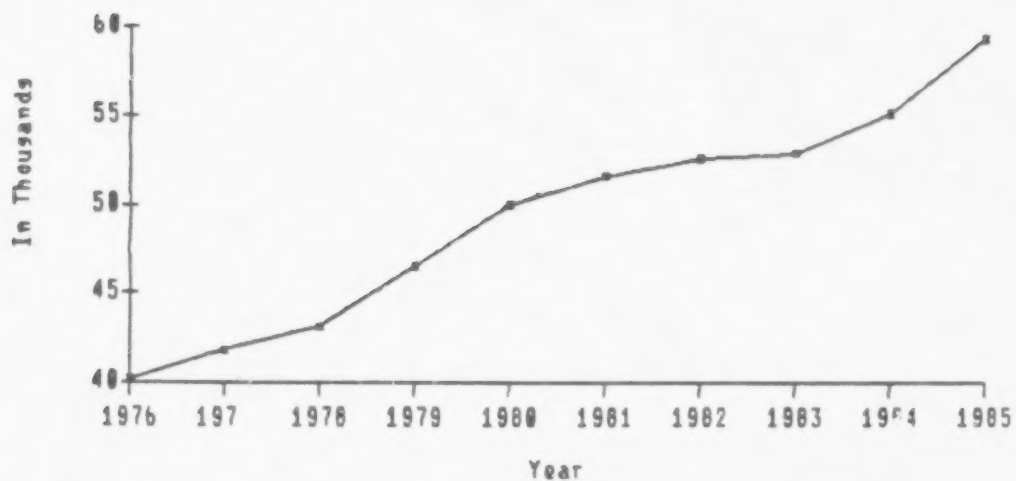
Since the 1978 to 1980 jump in the number of births, the births have tapered off with the 1983 number barely above the previous year. Then, for the last two years, births increased once again. Figure II-10 reveals these growth patterns even more vividly. Because birth rates reflect births per 1,000 population, the changes are more pronounced than Figure II-11, which relates births to the number of females aged 15-44.

In Arizona the number of births in 1985 increased to nearly 60,000. In addition, both the birth rate and fertility rate show a slight upward trend after 1983. The birth and fertility rates increased by 4.5 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.^{21/} It is also estimated that females aged 15-44 increased by almost 6.9 percent between 1983 and 1985, but between 1975 and 1985 the number of females 15-44 grew by 45.5 percent. Comparing the number of 1975 births to 1985 births reveals a 50 percent growth in live births. Therefore, the major factor responsible for the increase in the number of live births in Arizona is the growth in the number of women of childbearing age, rather than changes in the fertility rates.

The corresponding trends in birth and fertility rates can be reviewed in Figures II-10 and II-11. The general trend in Arizona's fertility rates has been a decline since 1980, except for the latest upturn, as discussed. The data suggest that the birth rate and fertility rate is on an upswing because of the growing number of women of childbearing ages. Higher fertility rates are also prevalent for the non-white population.^{22/} Therefore, Arizona is not experiencing a baby boom, at least not since the beginning of this decade! Even if the fertility rate is up in Arizona since 1983, the trend could be short-lived.

Figure II-9

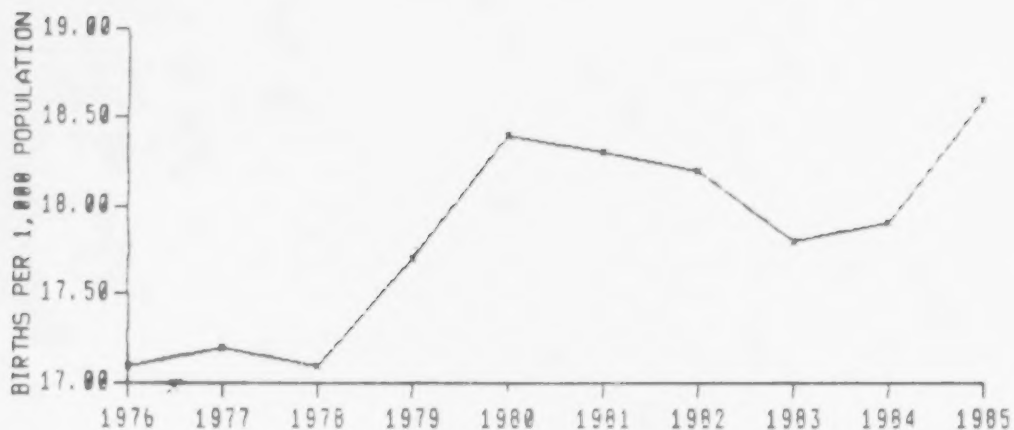
NUMBER OF RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS
IN ARIZONA 1976-1985



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure II-10

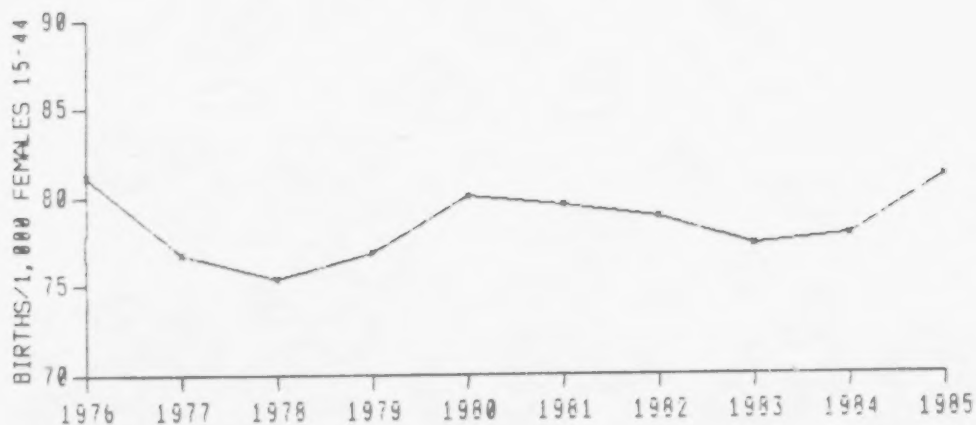
ARIZONA BIRTH RATES: 1976 - 1985



Source: Derived by author from data from Arizona Department of Health Services and population estimates.

Figure II-11

ARIZONA FERTILITY RATES: 1976-1985



Source: Derived by author from data from Arizona Department of Health Services and estimated number of females 15-44.

Birth rates for women aged 30-34, however, continue to rise. Nationally, the rate increased from 60 per 1,000 women in 1980 to 72.2 in 1984.^{23/} The trend has been a decline in the proportion of births by teenagers and a rise in the proportion of older women giving birth. The rate for second births since 1980, for example, increased by 15 percent for women aged 30-34 years and 50 percent for women aged 35-39 years.^{24/}

In Arizona, the change in the proportion of births to women under 25 years old and 40 and over, compared to women aged 25-39, reveals a shift in the share of total births to the age cohorts 25-39. For example, in 1975 births to women aged 25-39 years constituted 43.2 percent of all births in Arizona. In 1984 their share of total births increased to 51.3 percent, representing an 18.7 percent growth in their share of births. The greatest change occurred in the age cohort 30-34 (45.5 percent), followed by the age groups 35-39 (32.4 percent) and 25-29 (6.4 percent). The proportions of births to women aged 40-44 and 15-19 declined by 16.5 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively. The decline for the age cohort 20-24 was the least at 6.1 percent.^{25/} Part of this shift is explained by postponed childbearing due to delayed marriage and second marriages.

Even though the proportions of births are shifting for women of certain age cohorts, the percentage of childlessness continues to grow in the U.S. Fertility rates are remaining relatively stable, although millions of baby boomer women are passing through prime years of potential childbearing. In 1980, the youngest baby boomers were 16 years and the oldest 34 years. It is reported that the percentages of women aged 25-29 and 30-34 who are childless in the U.S. have increased 35.5 percent and 62.5 percent for those respective age cohorts between 1976 and 1985.^{26/} It is reasonable to believe that this trend also holds true for Arizona.

PART II - FOOTNOTES

1/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25, No. 970. Arizona is one of only four states that had nearly equivalent growth rates for these three age cohorts. The statement that Arizona is growing in all age cohorts is not entirely true since a decline of -1.6 percent was estimated for the age cohort of 18-24 years between 1980 and 1984. This decline, however, is less than the national average of 3.0 percent. The respective growth rates for Arizona and the U.S. for the following age cohorts are: under 5 years, 22.2 versus 9.0; 25-44 years, 22.4 versus 14.1; 65 years old and over, 21.9 versus 9.7. The percent change for Arizona was 13.0, compared to Alaska's 23.3 percent, Nevada's 14.7 percent and Florida's 13.6 percent. With regard to Arizona's percent change in the estimated number of 25-44 year olds, only two states (Alaska and Florida) surpassed Arizona's growth rate of 22.4 percent. Note that the age cohort 25-44 years old is growing the fastest in the U.S.

2/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25, No. 970.

3/ Calculated by author from unpublished IRS data.

4/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20, No. 393.

5/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20, No. 393.

6/ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, County-to-County Migration Flows, machine-readable data file, 1984.

7/ Calculated by author from unpublished IRS data. Foreign migration was deducted from the interstate or external migration into Arizona. Data are unavailable for LaPaz County. Note that the individual years show similar trends with regard to the source of migration. The intrastate migration includes foreign immigration; hence, the proportion of county to county movement within Arizona will be overestimated. However, net foreign immigration, excluding undocumented aliens, was a negative 1,048 for 1983-1984. The other preceding three years showed positive net immigration of more than 1,000 for 1982-1983 and 1981-1982, and more than 2,300 for 1980-1981.

Comparing averages of the years 1980-1982 to 1982-1984, reveals that the proportion of interstate in-migration only increased in Apache and Coconino Counties. Out-migration also increased in Apache County, but remained the same in Coconino County. Six counties, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal and Yuma, registered losses in both in-migration and out-migration, with Greenlee leading at 12 and 7 percent declines in in- and out-migration, respectively. In Gila, Graham and Pima Counties, the loss in out-migration was greater than the loss in in-migration. Cochise County was the only county which showed no change in either in- or out-migration. Maricopa and Yavapai Counties showed losses in in-migration, but no change in out-migration. Conversely, Santa Cruz, Navajo and Mohave Counties showed no change in in-migration, but losses of 6, 5 and 4 percent in out-migration.

All of the preceding data represent gains, losses or no change (if within 1 percent) in the proportion of in- and out-migration.

8/ If one only considers the top 8 ranking states by the number of in- and out-migrants, they would account for more than one-half of all interstate migration. These states include: California, New Mexico, Illinois, Texas, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, and New York. Three-fourths of these states are also the states which receive out-bound Arizona residents as in-migrants. Thus, many of the same states which send out-migrants to Arizona also attract in-migrants from Arizona.

9/ Calculated by author from unpublished IRS data.

10/ Calculated by author from unpublished IRS data. Considering only the sources of in-migration from the Midwest region between 1981-1984, these states (in descending order) provided Arizona with the greatest number of in-migrants: Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota.

11/ Calculated by author from unpublished IRS Data. Demographic effectiveness for the other states in the region are: Minnesota 41.6, Ohio 41.4, Indiana 39.8, Nebraska 35.8, South Dakota 34.4, North Dakota 30.8, Kansas 18.6, and Missouri 15.9.

12/ Calculated by author from unpublished IRS data.

13/ Out-migration from two divisions in the South (South Atlantic and West South Central) and one division in the Midwest (East North Central) had corresponding in-migration changes between 1980-1984, but in the opposite direction, viz., South Atlantic in-migration -10.8 percent and out-migration +11.0 percent; West South Central in-migration +11.7 percent and out-migration -7.1 percent; East North Central in-migration -5.5 percent and out-migration +4.1 percent.

14/ State population estimates for calculating net migration for Figure II-5 were derived from the difference in population growth from one mid-year estimate to the next less natural change. For 1979 and 1980, intercensal population estimates of 2,635,500 and 2,731,000 were utilized. Estimates for 1981-1985 represent the average of the Census Bureau's FSCP state controls and the DES Housing Unit Method. Births and deaths reflect estimated, mid-year counts from one-half of the previous year and one-half of the current year statistics. Thus, for the time period of 1979-1985, the net migration shares of total-growth were: 70.5 percent, 61.6 percent, 58.8 percent, 52.9 percent, 71.7 percent, and 72.1 percent. Naturally, the differences between these proportions and 100 percent are the percentages which natural change contributed toward the state's growth between 1979 and 1985.

15/ NCHS Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement 7/18/86.
The 2 percent increase in births from 1984 to 1985 would represent a one percent increase in the fertility rate.

16/ NCHS Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement.

17/ Between 1970 and 1984, the fertility rate declined by almost 26 percent. Between 1955 and 1970, the fertility rate also fell by about 26 percent (NCHS Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement.)

18/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-25 No. 952 (Middle Series).

19/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20 No. 401.

20/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20 No. 398.

21/ The 1985 birth rate was calculated by dividing the 1985 number of resident live births by an estimated population of 3,186,800. The 1985 fertility rate was based on 732,000 females aged 15-44. Obviously, if the number of women of childbearing ages is underestimated, the estimated fertility rate will be higher than actuality.

22/ The fertility rate continues to be higher for Hispanic women at 97.5 than non-Hispanic women at 65.0 (NCHS Vol. 33, No. 8 Supplement). Non-White births have consistently accounted for about 16 percent of Arizona's births. National fertility rates for women aged 18-44 are: 64.4 for White, 72.2 for Black, 86.1 for Hispanic (P-20 #401).

23/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20 No. 401. An increase in the fertility of 30-34 year olds, as well as older ages is occurring. But this does not indicate a baby boom. It is anticipated that women aged 30-34 years old will only average 2.1 births by the end of their childbearing years. Women aged 40-44, currently completing their childbearing, are expected to average 2.6 births each.

24/ 1984 birth rate for teenagers aged 15-19 years reached the lowest levels since 1940; for women aged 20-24, the rate was the lowest level ever reached; for women ages 25-29 years, the rate was lower than for any year since 1976. Between 1975 and 1984, the birth rate for women 30-34 increased by 27 percent, compared to a 17 percent increase for women aged 35-39 years old (NCHS Vol. 35, No. 4 Supplement).

25/ Computed by author from data obtained from the Arizona Department of Health Services.

26/ Bureau of the Census, CPR, Series P-20, No. 406. In 1976, 16 percent of women aged 30-34 and 31 percent aged 25-29 were childless, compared to their 1985 respective shares of 26 percent and 42 percent.



PART III
DEMOGRAPHIC TABLES

TABLE A-2: POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF ONE MILLION OR MORE
RANKED BY NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE: 1980-1985

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area	July 1, 1985 Estimate	April 1, 1980 Census	1980 - 1985 Change			
				Number	Rank	Percent	Rank
1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CY CMSA	17,931,100	17,539,532	391,568	5	2.2	25
2	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, California CMSA	12,738,200	11,497,732	1,240,468	1	10.8	12
3	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, ILL-IND-WIS CMSA	8,085,200	7,937,307	147,893	16	1.9	28
4	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, California CMSA	5,809,300	5,367,900	441,400	4	8.2	14
5	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	5,776,500	5,680,509	95,991	20	1.7	29
6	Detroit-Ann Arbor, Michigan CMSA	4,581,200	4,752,764	-171,564	37	-3.6	35
7	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	4,051,400	3,971,792	79,608	21	2.0	27
8	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, Texas CMSA	3,623,300	3,099,942	523,358	3	16.9	3
9	Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas CMSA	3,511,600	2,930,539	581,061	2	19.8	2
10	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	3,489,500	3,250,921	238,579	10	7.3	17
11	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Florida CMSA	2,878,300	2,643,868	234,432	11	8.9	13
12	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, Ohio CMSA	2,776,400	2,834,062	-57,662	35	-2.0	34
13	Atlanta, Georgia MSA	2,471,700	2,138,143	333,557	7	15.6	5
14	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,412,400	2,376,971	35,429	29	1.5	31
15	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, Pennsylvania CMSA	2,337,400	2,423,311	-85,911	36	-3.6	36
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MINN-WIS MSA	2,262,400	2,137,133	125,267	18	5.9	18
17	Baltimore, Maryland MSA	2,252,800	2,199,497	53,303	26	2.4	24
18	Seattle-Tacoma, Washington CMSA	2,247,400	2,093,285	154,115	15	7.4	16
19	San Diego, California MSA	2,132,700	1,861,846	270,854	8	14.6	7
20	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Florida MSA	1,868,700	1,613,621	255,079	9	15.8	4
21	*Phoenix, Arizona MSA	1,846,600	1,509,262	337,338	6	22.4	# 1
22	Denver-Boulder, Colorado MSA	1,827,100	1,618,461	208,639	12	12.9	9
23	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OHIO-KY-IND CMSA	1,679,900	1,660,258	19,642	31	1.2	32
24	Milwaukee-Racine Wisconsin CMSA	1,550,300	1,570,152	-19,852	33	-1.3	33
25	Kansas City, MO-KAN MSA	1,493,900	1,433,464	60,436	24	4.2	21
26	Portland-Vancouver, ORE-WASH CMSA	1,353,800	1,297,977	55,823	25	4.3	20
27	New Orleans, Louisiana MSA	1,324,400	1,256,668	67,732	23	5.4	19
28	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia MSA	1,289,500	1,160,311	129,189	17	11.1	11
29	Columbus, Ohio MSA	1,287,600	1,243,827	43,773	27	3.5	22
30	Sacramento, California MSA	1,258,200	1,099,814	158,386	14	14.4	8
31	San Antonio, Texas MSA	1,235,700	1,072,125	163,575	13	15.3	6
32	Indianapolis, Indiana MSA	1,203,100	1,166,575	36,525	28	3.1	23
33	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, New York CMSA	1,187,900	1,242,826	-54,926	34	-4.4	37
34	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MASS CMSA	1,100,900	1,083,139	17,761	32	1.6	30
35	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	1,049,000	971,447	77,553	22	8.0	15
36	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, Connecticut CMSA	1,035,000	1,013,508	21,492	30	2.1	26
37	Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah MSA	1,024,800	910,222	114,578	19	12.6	10

Source: July 1, 1985 provisional estimates, Bureau of the Census, July 1986.

April 1, 1980 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-3: POPULATION RANK OF U.S. CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION
AND PERCENT CHANGE: 1980 TO 1984

CITY	July 1, 1984		April 1, 1980		Number Change	1980 to 1984		Rank
	Estimate	Rank	Census	Rank		Rank	Percent Change	
NEW YORK, NY	7,164,742	1	7,071,639	1	93,103	3	1.3	99
LOS ANGELES, CA	3,096,721	2	2,968,579	3	128,142	1	4.3	70
CHICAGO, IL	2,992,472	3	3,005,072	2	-12,600	164	-0.4	126
HOUSTON, TX	1,705,697	4	1,595,138	5	110,559	2	6.9	42
PHILADELPHIA, PA	1,646,713	5	1,688,210	4	-41,497	175	-2.5	152
DETROIT, MI	1,088,973	6	1,203,369	6	-114,396	176	-9.5	176
DALLAS, TX	974,234	7	904,599	7	69,635	5	7.7	38
SAN DIEGO, CA	960,452	8	875,538	8	84,914	4	9.7	27
*PHOENIX, AZ	853,266	9	790,160	9	63,106	6	8.0	37
SAN ANTONIO, TX	842,779	10	785,927	11	56,852	7	7.2	41
HONOLULU, HI	805,266	11	762,565	12	42,701	13	5.6	55
BALTIMORE, MD	763,570	12	786,741	10	-23,171	172	-2.9	153
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	712,753	13	678,974	14	33,779	19	5.0	58
INDIANAPOLIS, IN	710,280	14	700,807	13	9,473	59	1.4	95
SAN JOSE, CA	686,178	15	629,402	18	56,776	8	9.0	32
MEMPHIS, TN	648,399	16	646,170	15	2,538	99	0.3	111
WASHINGTON, DC	622,823	17	638,432	16	-15,609	169	-2.4	148
MILWAUKEE, WI	620,811	18	636,298	17	-15,487	168	-2.4	148
JACKSONVILLE, FL	577,971	19	540,920	23	37,051	17	6.8	45
BOSTON, MA	570,719	20	562,994	21	7,725	64	1.4	95
COLUMBUS, OH	566,114	21	565,032	20	1,157	107	0.2	115
NEW ORLEANS, LA	559,101	22	557,927	22	1,254	105	0.2	115
CLEVELAND, OH	546,543	23	573,822	19	-27,279	174	-4.8	166
DENVER, CO	504,588	24	492,694	25	11,894	51	2.4	86
SEATTLE, WA	488,474	25	493,846	24	-5,372	151	-1.1	134
EL PASO, TX	463,809	26	425,259	29	38,550	16	9.1	30
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON, TN	462,450	27	455,651	26	6,932	71	1.5	91
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK	443,172	28	404,014	32	39,158	15	9.7	27
KANSAS CITY, MO	443,075	29	448,028	28	-4,953	149	-1.1	134
ST. LOUIS, MO	429,296	30	452,804	27	-23,508	173	-5.2	168
ATLANTA, GA	426,090	31	425,022	30	1,082	108	0.3	111
FORT WORTH, TX	414,562	32	385,164	34	29,398	21	7.6	39
PITTSBURGH, PA	402,583	33	423,960	31	-21,377	171	-5.0	167
AUSTIN, TX	397,001	34	345,890	42	51,111	11	14.8	14
LONG BEACH, CA	378,752	35	361,355	37	17,397	36	4.8	62
TULSA, OK	374,535	36	360,919	38	13,616	45	3.8	72
MIAMI, FL	372,634	37	346,865	41	25,769	25	7.4	40
CINCINNATI, OH	370,481	38	385,410	33	-14,929	167	-3.9	161
BATON ROUGE, LA	368,571	39	345,632	43	22,939	28	6.6	48
PORTLAND, OR	365,861	40	368,137	36	-2,276	138	-0.6	131
*TUCSON, AZ	365,422	41	337,249	45	28,173	23	8.4	35
MINNEAPOLIS, MN	358,335	42	370,951	35	-12,616	165	-3.4	157
OAKLAND, CA	351,898	43	339,337	44	12,561	49	3.7	73
ALBUQUERQUE, NM	350,575	44	332,336	46	18,239	34	5.5	56
TOLEDO, OH	343,939	45	354,635	40	-10,696	162	-3.0	154
BUFFALO, NY	338,982	46	357,870	39	-18,888	170	-5.3	169
OMAHA, NE	332,237	47	327,558	48	4,859	80	1.4	95
CHARLOTTE, NC	330,838	48	315,474	49	15,364	39	4.9	59
NEWARK, NJ	314,387	49	329,248	47	-14,861	166	-4.5	165
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA	308,664	50	262,199	57	46,465	12	17.7	9
SACRAMENTO, CA	304,131	51	275,741	53	28,390	22	10.3	22
LOUISVILLE, KY	289,843	52	298,694	50	-8,851	157	-3.0	154
WICHITA, KS	283,496	53	279,835	52	3,672	90	1.3	99
BIRMINGHAM, AL	279,813	54	286,799	51	-6,986	154	-2.4	148
NORFOLK, VA	279,683	55	266,979	56	12,704	48	4.8	62
TAMPA, FL	275,479	56	271,578	54	3,982	86	1.4	95
FRESNO, CA	267,377	57	242,392	58	24,985	26	10.3	22
ST. PAUL, MN	265,903	58	270,230	55	-4,327	147	-1.6	142
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX	258,067	59	232,138	62	25,929	24	11.2	19

Source: July 1, 1984 estimates, Bureau of the Census.
April 1, 1980 Census of Population.

CITY	July 1, 1984		April 1, 1980		Number Change	1980 to 1984		
	Estimate	Rank	Census	Rank		Rank	Percent Change	Rank
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO	247,739	60	215,105	66	32,634	20	15.2	13
ROCHESTER, NY	242,562	61	241,741	59	821	112	0.3	111
ST. PETERSBURG, FL	241,294	62	238,647	60	2,872	97	1.1	103
ANAHEIM, CA	233,516	63	219,494	64	14,022	43	6.4	50
AKRON, OH	226,877	64	237,177	61	-10,300	160	-4.3	164
ANCHORAGE, AK	226,663	65	174,431	78	52,232	10	29.9	2
SANTA ANA, CA	225,405	66	204,014	69	21,391	30	10.5	21
JERSEY CITY, NJ	223,004	67	223,532	63	-528	126	-0.2	124
SHREVEPORT, LA	219,996	68	205,820	67	14,176	42	6.9	42
RICHMOND, VA	219,056	69	219,214	65	-158	121	-0.1	121
ARLINGTON, TX	213,832	70	160,113	95	53,719	9	33.6	1
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE, KY	210,150	71	204,165	68	6,743	73	2.9	79
JACKSON, MS	208,810	72	202,895	70	5,959	75	2.9	79
MOBILE, AL	204,923	73	200,452	71	4,529	84	2.2	90
AURORA, CO	194,772	74	158,588	97	36,184	18	22.8	5
*MESA, AZ	193,931	75	152,453	03	41,478	14	27.2	3
YONKERS, NY	191,234	76	195,351	72	-4,117	145	-2.1	145
DES MOINES, IA	190,832	77	191,003	74	-171	123	-0.1	121
MONTGOMERY, AL	184,963	78	177,857	76	7,106	67	4.0	71
LAS VEGAS, NV	183,227	79	164,674	90	18,553	33	11.3	18
GRAND RAPIDS, MI	183,000	80	181,843	75	1,174	106	0.6	105
RIVERSIDE, CA	182,245	81	170,591	84	11,654	52	6.8	45
DAYTON, OH	181,159	82	193,549	73	-12,390	163	-6.4	173
LINCOLN, NE	180,378	83	171,932	81	8,446	62	4.9	59
HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA	179,335	84	170,505	85	8,830	61	5.2	57
LUBBOCK, TX	178,529	85	173,979	79	4,655	82	2.6	85
COLUMBUS, GA	174,824	86	169,441	88	5,915	76	3.2	77
KNOXVILLE, TN	173,972	87	175,045	77	-1,073	130	-0.6	131
SPOKANE, WA	173,349	88	171,300	82	2,229	100	1.2	101
STOCKTON, CA	171,659	89	149,779	106	21,880	29	14.6	15
MADISON, WI	170,745	90	170,624	83	121	119	0.1	118
LITTLE ROCK, AR	170,140	91	167,602	89	2,647	98	1.5	91
RALEIGH, NC	169,331	92	155,743	100	13,588	46	8.7	34
FORT WAYNE, IN	165,416	93	172,391	80	-6,975	153	-4.0	162
SALT LAKE CITY, UT	164,844	94	163,034	91	2,049	101	1.1	103
CHATTANOOGA, TN	164,400	95	169,728	87	-5,328	150	-3.1	156
SYRACUSE, NY	164,219	96	170,105	86	-5,886	152	-3.5	158
AMARILLO, TX	162,863	97	149,230	107	13,633	44	9.1	30
KANSAS CITY, KS	160,468	98	161,148	93	- 680	129	-0.4	126
GARLAND, TX	160,208	99	138,857	115	21,351	31	15.4	11
WORCESTER, MA	159,843	100	161,799	92	-1,956	137	-1.2	137
TACOMA, WA	159,433	101	158,501	98	932	110	0.6	105
GREENSBORO, NC	159,314	102	155,642	101	3,809	89	2.4	86
NEWPORT NEWS, VA	154,560	103	144,903	109	9,657	58	6.7	47
PROVIDENCE, RI	154,148	104	156,804	99	-2,656	141	-1.7	143
HIALEAH, FL	152,248	105	145,254	108	6,994	69	4.8	62
WARREN, MI	152,035	106	161,134	94	-9,099	159	-5.6	170
SPRINGFIELD, MA	150,454	107	152,319	104	-1,865	135	-1.2	137
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL	149,872	108	153,279	102	-3,407	143	-2.2	146
HUNTSVILLE, AL	149,527	109	142,513	111	7,014	68	4.9	59
FLINT, MI	149,007	110	159,611	96	-10,604	161	-6.6	175
GLENDALE, CA	147,440	111	139,060	114	8,380	63	6.0	52
SAVANNAH, GA	145,014	112	141,658	112	3,375	93	2.4	86
FREMONT, CA	143,863	113	131,945	120	11,918	50	9.0	32
WINSTON-SALEM, NC	143,366	114	138,837	116	4,550	83	3.3	76
GARY, IN	143,096	115	151,968	105	-8,872	158	-5.8	172
BRIDGEPORT, CT	142,140	116	142,546	110	-406	125	-0.3	125
PATERSON, NJ	138,818	117	127,970	117	848	111	0.6	105

CITY	July 1, 1984		April 1, 1980		Number Change	1980 to 1984		
	Estimate	Rank	Census	Rank		Rank	Percent Change	Rank
ORLANDO, FL	137,145	118	128,291	124	8,854	60	6.9	42
SPRINGFIELD, MO	136,939	119	133,116	119	3,901	87	2.9	79
ROCKFORD, IL	136,531	120	139,712	113	-3,181	142	-2.3	147
HARTFORD, CT	135,720	121	136,392	118	-672	128	-0.5	129
TORRANCE, CA	132,877	122	129,881	123	3,330	95	2.3	89
SAN BERNADINO, CA	130,391	123	118,785	131	11,606	53	9.8	26
EVANSVILLE, IN	130,333	124	130,496	121	-163	122	-0.1	121
BAKERSFIELD, CA	130,210	125	105,611	152	24,599	27	23.3	4
GARDEN GROVE, CA	129,266	126	123,307	127	5,985	74	4.8	62
LANSING, MI	127,972	127	130,414	122	-2,442	139	-1.9	144
CHESAPEAKE, VA	126,031	128	114,486	137	11,545	54	10.1	24
HAMPTON, VA	125,992	129	122,617	128	3,384	92	2.8	82
PASADENA, CA	125,021	130	118,072	134	6,949	70	5.9	54
NEW HAVEN, CT	124,188	131	126,089	125	-1,901	136	-1.5	141
BEAUMONT, TX	123,356	132	118,102	133	5,383	77	4.4	69
MODESTO, CA	122,234	133	106,963	147	15,271	40	14.3	16
OXNARD, CA	121,154	134	108,195	145	12,959	47	12.0	17
LAKEWOOD, CO	121,114	135	113,808	138	7,306	66	6.4	50
MACON, GA	120,226	136	116,896	135	3,356	94	2.8	82
HOLLYWOOD, FL	120,175	137	121,323	129	-1,148	132	-0.9	133
IRVING, TX	120,057	138	109,943	142	10,114	56	9.2	29
PASADENA, TX	119,303	139	112,560	139	6,799	72	6.0	52
TOPEKA, KS	118,945	140	118,690	132	255	117	0.2	115
*TEMPE, AZ	118,336	141	106,919	148	11,417	55	10.7	20
ERIE, PA	117,461	142	119,123	130	-1,662	134	-1.4	139
PEORIA, IL	117,113	143	124,160	126	-7,047	155	-5.7	171
*GLENDALE, AZ	113,888	144	97,172	171	16,716	38	17.2	10
TALLAHASSEE, FL	112,258	145	105,326	153	1,068	109	6.6	48
INDEPENDENCE, MO	112,121	146	111,797	140	324	116	0.3	111
SUNNYVALE, CA	110,600	147	106,618	149	4,471	85	3.7	73
STERLING HEIGHTS, MI	109,440	148	108,999	144	441	114	0.4	109
ODESSA, TX	108,690	149	90,031	175	18,659	32	20.7	6
LAREDO, TX	108,676	150	91,449	174	17,227	37	18.8	8
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA	108,669	151	110,243	141	-1,574	133	-1.4	139
ABILENE, TX	108,157	152	98,315	170	9,842	57	10.0	25
YOUNGSTOWN, OH	108,042	153	115,510	136	-7,468	156	-6.5	174
PORTSMOUTH, VA	107,961	154	104,577	155	3,661	91	3.2	77
ELIZABETH, NJ	107,455	155	106,201	150	1,459	104	1.2	101
BOISE CITY, ID	107,188	156	102,249	163	5,254	78	4.8	62
SOUTH BEND, IN	107,117	157	109,727	143	-2,610	140	-2.4	148
ALEXANDRIA, VA	107,026	158	103,217	161	3,823	88	3.7	73
PAMONA, CA	106,979	159	92,742	173	14,237	41	15.4	11
FULLERTON, CA	106,901	160	102,246	164	4,679	81	4.6	68
ONTARIO, CA	106,274	161	88,820	176	17,454	35	19.7	7
RENO, NV	105,515	162	100,756	166	4,939	79	4.8	62
WACO, TX	104,133	163	101,261	165	2,996	96	2.8	82
ALLENTOWN, PA	103,899	164	103,758	157	141	118	0.1	118
ANN ARBOR, MI	103,840	165	107,969	146	-4,129	146	-3.8	159
CONCORD, CA	103,814	166	103,763	156	51	120	0.1	118
BERKELEY, CA	103,761	167	103,328	158	433	115	0.4	109
WATERBURY, CT	102,861	168	103,266	159	-405	124	-0.4	126
DAVENPORT, IA	102,129	169	103,264	160	-1,135	131	-1.1	134
HOUMA, LA	101,998	170	94,393	172	7,605	65	8.1	36
DURHAM, NC	101,997	171	100,538	167	1,537	103	1.5	91
STAMFORD, CT	101,917	172	102,466	162	-549	127	-0.5	129
EUGENE, OR	101,602	173	105,662	151	-4,060	144	-3.8	159
SPRINGFIELD, IL	101,570	174	100,033	169	1,810	102	1.5	91
ROANOKE, VA	100,688	175	100,220	168	468	113	0.5	108
LIVONIA, MI	100,363	176	104,814	154	-4,451	148	-4.2	163

TABLE B-1: DECENTAL CENSUS POPULATION OF ARIZONA
COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS: 1860 TO 1980

Year of Incor- poration	Area	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910 1/	1900 2/	1890 3/	1880 3/	1870 3/	1860 3/
	ARIZONA	2,716,633	1,775,399	1,302,161	749,587	499,261	435,573	334,162	204,354	122,931	88,243	40,440	9,656	6,482
	Counties													
1879	Apache	52,108	32,304	30,438	27,767	24,095	17,765	13,196	9,196	8,297	4,281	5,283		
1881	Cochise	85,686	61,918	55,039	31,488	34,627	40,998	46,465	34,591	9,251	6,938			
1891	Coconino	75,008	48,326	41,857	23,910	18,770	14,064	9,982	8,130	5,514				
1881	Gila	37,060	29,255	25,745	24,158	23,867	31,016	25,678	16,348	4,973	2,021			
1881	Graham	22,862	16,578	14,045	12,985	12,113	10,373	10,148	23,999	14,162	5,670			
1909	Greenlee	11,406	10,330	11,509	12,805	8,698	9,886	15,362						
1871	Maricopa	1,509,262	971,228	663,510	331,770	186,193	150,970	89,576	34,488	20,457	10,986	5,689		
1864	Mohave	55,865	25,857	7,736	8,510	8,591	5,572	5,259	3,773	3,426	1,444	1,190	179	
1895	Navajo	67,629	47,559	37,994	29,446	25,309	21,202	16,077	11,471	8,829				
1864	Pima	531,443	351,667	265,660	141,216	72,838	55,676	34,680	22,818	14,689	12,673	17,006	5,716	
1875	Pinal	90,918	68,579	62,673	43,191	28,841	22,081	16,130	9,045	7,779	4,251	3,044		
1899	Santa Cruz	20,459	13,966	10,808	9,344	9,482	9,684	12,689	6,766	4,545				
1864	Yavapai	68,145	37,005	28,912	24,991	26,511	28,470	24,016	15,996	13,799	8,685	5,013	2,142	
1864	Yuma	88,762	60,827	46,235	28,006	19,326	17,816	14,904	7,733	4,145	2,671	3,215	1,621	
	Indians not listed by county									3,065	28,623 (not included prior to 1890)			
	Places													
	Ajo	5,189	5,881	7,049	5,817		4,571*	2,336*						
1878	Apache Junction	9,935	3,863											
1946	Avondale	8,168	6,626	6,151	2,505									
	Bagdad	2,331	2,079	1,462			275*							
1924	Benson	4,190	2,839	2,494	1,440	962	925	825*	1,035*					
1905	Bisbee	7,154	8,328	9,914	3,801	5,853	8,023	9,205	9,019		348			
1929	Buckeye	3,434	2,599	2,286	1,932	1,305	1,077	726*	684*	200	1,535			
	Bylas	1,175	1,125											
1915	Casa Grande	14,971	10,536	8,311	4,181	1,545	1,351	948						
	Cashion	3,014	2,705											
	Central Heights-													
	Midland City	2,791	2,289	2,486							326	33		
1920	Chandler	29,673	13,763	9,531	3,799	1,239	1,378							
1970	Chino Valley	2,858	803											
1957	Clarkdale	1,512	892	1,095	1,609		5,526*	2,435						
	Claypool	2,362	2,245	2,505										

*Precinct figure. Includes all those who voted in the population center; this figure was usually greater than the actual population.
1/ January 1.
2/ April 15.
3/ June 1.

Year of Incor- poration	Area	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910 1/	1900 2/	1890 3/	1880 3/	1870 3/	1860 3/
1909 Clifton		4,245	5,087	4,191	3,466	2,668	2,305	4,163	4,874		600			
1945 Coolidge		6,851	5,314	4,990	4,306									
1960 Cottonwood		4,550	2,610	1,879	1,626									
1905 Douglas		13,058	12,462	11,925	9,442	8,623	9,828	9,916	6,437					
1938 Duncan		603	773	862	941	887								
1948 Eagar		2,791	1,279	873	637		562*	635*	397*					
1951 El Mirage		4,307	3,258	1,723										
1949 Eloy		6,240	5,381	4,899	3,580									
1894 Flagstaff		34,743	26,117	18,214	7,663	5,080	3,891	3,166	1,633	1,271	963			
1908 Florence		3,391	2,173	2,143	1,776	1,383	1,319	1,161	807		1,486	902		
1956 Fredonia		1,040	792	643										
1962 Gila Bend		1,585	1,795	1,813			1,275*	745*	199*					
1920 Gilbert		5,717	1,971	1,833	1,114	837	791	865						
1910 Glendale		97,172	36,228	15,893	8,179	4,855	3,665	2,737	1,000*					
1907 Globe		6,886	7,333	6,217	6,419	6,141	7,157	7,044	7,083	1,495		704		
1946 Goodyear		2,747	2,140	1,654	1,254		1,135							
Grand Canyon		1,348	1,011											
1975 Guadalupe		4,506	4,039											
1956 Hayden		1,205	1,283	1,760	1,494		2,364*	2,508*	582*					
1917 Holbrook		5,785	4,759	3,438	2,336	1,184	1,115	1,206	609*		206			
1958 Huachuca City		1,661	1,241	1,330										
1899 Jerome		420	290	243	1,233	2,295	4,932	4,030	2,393	2,861	250			
1959 Kearny		2,646	2,829	902										
1952 Kingman		9,257	7,312	4,525	3,342		2,275*	1,276*	900*		322			
Lake Havasu City		15,909	4,111											
Litchfield Park		3,657	1,664											
Luke AFB		3,515	5,047											
1958 Mammoth		1,906	1,953	1,913			239*	324*	651*					
1977 Marana		1,674	1,154											
1883 Mesa		152,453	63,049	33,772	16,790	7,224	3,711	3,036	1,632	722		151		
1918 Miami		2,716	3,394	3,350	4,329	4,722	7,693	6,689	1,390*					
1893 Nogales		15,683	8,946	7,286	6,153	5,135	6,006	5,199	3,514	1,761	1,194			
1974 Oro Valley		1,489	581											
1975 Page		4,907	1,439	2,560										
1961 Paradise Valley		11,085	6,637											
1948 Parker		2,542	1,948	1,642	1,201		1,315*		420*					
1948 Patagonia		980	630	540	700									
1973 Payson		5,068	1,787											

*Precinct figure. Includes all those who voted in the population center; this figure was usually greater than the actual population.

1/ January 1.

2/ April 15.

3/ June 1.

Year of Incor- poration	Area	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910 1/	1900 2/	1890 3/	1880 3/	1870 3/	1860 3/
1954	Peoria	12,307	4,792	2,593			1,748*	2,371*	300*					
1881	Phoenix	789,704	584,303	439,170	106,818	65,414	48,118	29,053	11,134	5,544	3,152	1,708		
1916	Pima	1,599	1,184	806	824	867	980	515	500	521	750			
1883	Prescott	20,055	13,631	12,861	6,764	6,018	5,517	5,010	5,092	3,559	1,759	1,836	668	
1978	Prescott Valley	2,284	244											
1901	Safford	7,010	5,493	4,648	3,756	2,266	1,706	1,336	929*			173		
1946	Saint Johns	3,368	1,320	1,310	1,469		1,386*	1,386*	835*		482	546		
	San Carlos	2,668	2,542											
1979	San Luis	1,946	189											
	San Manuel	5,443	4,332	4,524										
1951	Scottsdale	88,622	67,823	10,026	2,032		2,761*	1,047*						
	Sedona	5,368	2,022											
1953	Show Low	4,298	2,129	1,625			315*	258*	201*					
1956	Sierra Vista	24,937	6,689	3,121										
1948	Snowflake	3,510	1,977	982	929		1,259	758	494*			275		
1918	Somerton	3,969	2,225	1,613	1,825	1,247	891	938						
1940	South Tucson	6,554	5,220	7,004	2,364									
1948	Springerville	1,452	1,151	719	689		565*	479*	296*		443	364		
	Stargo	1,038	1,194	1,075										
	Sun City	40,505	13,670					2,464*						
1976	Superior	4,600	5,028	4,875			4,295*							
1960	Surprise	3,723	2,427											
1966	Taylor	1,915	888											
1894	Tempe	106,920	63,550	24,897	7,684	2,906	2,495	1,963	1,473	885		135		
1899	Thatcher	3,374	2,320	1,581	1,284	1,106	895	899	904	644	320			
1929	Tolleson	4,433	3,881	3,886	3,042	1,731	910							
1881	Tombstone	1,632	1,241	1,283	910	822	849	1,178	1,582	646	1,875	973		
1877	Tucson	330,537	262,933	212,892	45,454	35,752	32,506	20,292	13,193	7,531	5,150	7,007	3,215	915
1970	Wellton	911	957											
1909	Wickenburg	3,535	2,698	2,445	1,736	995	734	527	570			104	174	
1915	Willcox	3,243	2,568	2,441	1,266	884	806	905	1,632*		396			
1901	Williams	2,266	2,386	3,559	2,152	2,622	2,166	1,350	1,267		199			
	Williams AFB	3,435	3,443											
1914	Winkelman	1,060	974	1,123	548	524	929	573	484*					
1900	Winslow	7,921	8,066	8,862	6,518	4,577	3,917	3,730	2,381	1,305	363			
1960	Youngtown	2,254	1,886											
1914	Yuma	42,481	29,007	23,974	9,145	5,325	4,892	4,237	2,914	1,519	1,773	1,200	1,144	
	Yuma Proving Gro	1,098	1,349											

*Precinct figure. Includes all those who voted in the population center; this figure was usually greater than the actual population.
 1/ January 1.
 2/ April 15.
 3/ June 1.

TABLE B-2: SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATION OF ARIZONA
COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS: 1940* TO 1975

Place	Popula- tion	Date	Place	Popula- tion	Date
Mohave County	35,714	Sep 18, 1974	Eloy	6,493	Apr 14, 1975
Pima County	449,544	Oct 20, 1975		5,373	Dec 3, 1965
Yuma County	55,833	Nov 22, 1965		4,828	Jan 25, 1950
Ajo	6,199	Oct 20, 1975	Flagstaff	31,370	Oct 2, 1975
Apache Junction	10,128	Apr 16, 1979		24,592	Sep 21, 1965
Avondale	6,526	Oct 15, 1975	Florence	2,926	Jul 14, 1975
	6,581	Nov 12, 1965		2,141	Dec 3, 1965
	2,260	Mar 5, 1947		1,739	Mar 13, 1947
Benson	3,413	Mar 21, 1975	Fredonia	529	Jun 21, 1956
Bisbee	9,272	Sep 21, 1965	Gila Bend	1,938	Oct 25, 1965
	4,513	Dec 13, 1957		2,132	Sep 5, 1962
Casa Grande	13,598	Oct 27, 1975	Gilbert	3,603	Oct 15, 1975
	8,485	Dec 3, 1965		1,831	Oct 21, 1966
	2,706	Jun 14, 1946	Glendale	67,298	Oct 15, 1975
Chandler	20,034	Oct 15, 1975		30,760	Oct 18, 1965
	12,181	Oct 12, 1965	Globe	6,396	Sep 30, 1975
Chino Valley	2,020	Sep 29, 1975		6,299	Aug 18, 1965
	1,698	May 14, 1973	Goodyear	2,341	Oct 15, 1975
Clarkdale	1,067	Nov 4, 1975		1,821	Nov 9, 1965
Coolidge	6,711	Jun 3, 1975		1,454	Mar 21, 1947
	5,012	Dec 3, 1965	Green Valley	4,229	Oct 20, 1975
	3,300	Dec 10, 1945	Guadalupe	4,285	Oct 29, 1975
Cottonwood	3,590	Nov 4, 1975	Holbrook	5,093	Jul 22, 1975
	2,130	Sep 14, 1965		4,481	Sep 28, 1965
Douglas	12,422	May 7, 1975		2,288	Sep 6, 1946
	12,370	Sep 24, 1965	Huachuca City	1,691	Apr 7, 1975
Eagar	1,962	Apr 28, 1975		1,131	Mar 10, 1959
	1,172	Oct 28, 1965	Kearny	2,583	Dec 2, 1975
El Mirage	3,909	Oct 15, 1975		1,739	Apr 5, 1965
	3,258	Oct 18, 1965		830	Sep 14, 1959
	1,111	Sep 6, 1951	Kingman	7,397	Oct 24, 1975
				7,202	Sep 18, 1974
				6,021	May 5, 1965
				3,966	May 7, 1952

*Data prior to 1940 is not readily available.

Place	Popula- tion	Date
Lake Havasu City	13,524 8,399	Jan 18, 1979 Sep 18, 1974
Mammoth	2,042 1,612 2,019	Dec 2, 1975 Dec 3, 1965 Jun 2, 1958
Mesa	100,763 50,529	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 18, 1965
Oro Valley	1,168 1,179	Oct 20, 1975 Mar 14, 1975
Page	5,892	Jun 24, 1975
Paradise Valley	9,121 4,650	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 18, 1965
Parker	1,937	Nov 22, 1965
Patagonia	638	Sep 21, 1965
Payson	2,890 2,885	Sep 9, 1975 May 6, 1974
Peoria	7,758 3,802 1,925	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 18, 1965 Sep 29, 1954
Phoenix	669,005 505,666 128,841	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 16, 1965 Mar 11, 1953
Pima	1,442 1,072	Mar 11, 1975 Sep 15, 1965
Prescott	16,888 13,823	Sep 26, 1975 May 10, 1965
Prescott Valley	1,806	Feb 6, 1979
Safford	5,947 5,165 4,274	Mar 11, 1975 Sep 16, 1965 Dec 15, 1953
St. Johns	1,838	Nov 18, 1975
Scottsdale	78,065 54,504	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 18, 1965
Show Low	3,378 1,994	Oct 16, 1975 Dec 14, 1965

Place	Popula- tion	Date
Sierra Vista	20,121 4,635 2,854 1,671	Jun 9, 1975 Sep 27, 1965 Nov 9, 1959 Jun 17, 1957
Snowflake	2,573 1,728	Oct 17, 1975 Sep 30, 1965
Somerton	3,096 2,119	Feb 25, 1975 Nov 22, 1965
South Tucson	6,218	Oct 20, 1975
Springerville	963	Aug 10, 1965
Surprise	3,322 2,189	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 18, 1965
Taylor	1,501 880	Oct 17, 1975 Aug 22, 1967
Tempe	93,822 45,919	Oct 15, 1975 Oct 18, 1965
Thatcher	2,866	Mar 11, 1975
Tolleson	3,717	Oct 15, 1975
Tombstone	1,391	Dec 16, 1957
Tucson	298,683 236,877 48,774	Oct 20, 1975 Oct 11, 1965 Apr 30, 1953
Wickenburg	2,908 2,436	Oct 6, 1975 Nov 2, 1965
Willcox	2,704 3,018 2,449	Mar 21, 1975 Sep 14, 1965 Sep 9, 1959
Winslow	7,663	Sep 9, 1975
Youngtown	1,709 1,559	Oct 18, 1965 Feb 23, 1961
Yuma	30,081 28,005	Oct 28, 1975 Nov 22, 1965

TABLE B-3: POPULATION CHANGE IN ARIZONA
COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS: 1970 TO 1980

	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1970	Change	
			Number	Percent
ARIZONA	2,716,633#	1,775,399	941,234	53.0
<u>Counties</u>				
Apache	52,108	32,304	19,804	61.3
Cochise	85,686	61,918	23,768	38.4
Coconino	75,008	48,326	26,682	55.2
Gila	37,080	29,255	7,825	26.7
Graham	22,862	16,578	6,284	37.9
Greenlee	11,406	10,330	1,076	10.4
Maricopa	1,509,262#	971,228	538,034	55.4
Mohave	55,865	25,857	30,008	116.1
Navajo	67,629	47,559	20,070	42.2
Pima	531,443	351,667	179,776	51.1
Pinal	90,918	68,579	22,339	32.6
Santa Cruz	20,459	13,966	6,493	46.5
Yavapai	68,145	37,005	31,140	84.2
Yuma	88,762#	60,827	27,935	45.9
(LaPaz County	12,557)			
(New Yuma County	76,205#)			
<u>Places</u>				
Ajo	5,189	5,881	-692	-11.8
Apache Junction	9,935	3,863	6,072	157.2
Avondale	8,168	6,626	1,542	23.3
Bagdad	2,331	2,079	252	12.1
Benson	4,190	2,839	1,351	47.6
Bisbee	7,154	8,328	-1,174	-14.1
Buckeye	3,434	2,599	835	32.1
Bullhead City-Riviera	10,364	*		
Bylas	1,175	1,125	50	4.4
Camp Verde	1,125	*		
Casa Grande	14,971	10,536	4,435	42.1
Cashion	3,014	2,705	309	11.4
Catalina	2,749	*		
Cave Creek	1,589	*		
Central Heights-Midland City	2,791	2,289	502	21.9
Chandler	29,673	13,763	15,910	115.6
Chinle	2,815	*		
Chino Valley	2,858	803	2,055	255.9
Clarkdale	1,512	892	620	69.5
Claypool	2,362	2,245	117	5.2
Clifton	4,245	5,087	-842	-16.6
Coolidge	6,851	5,314	1,537	28.9
Cottonwood	4,550	2,610	1,940	74.3
Davis-Monthan AFB	6,279	*		
Douglas	13,058	12,462	596	4.8

*1980 CDPs for which 1970 data is not available.

#Corrected counts. Revisions will not be reflected in publications or machine-readable products.

	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1970	Change	
			Number	Percent
Dreamland Villa-Velda Rose	5,969	*		
Dudleyville	1,205	*		
Duncan	603	773	-170	-22.0
Eagar	2,791	1,279	1,512	118.2
El Mirage	4,307	3,258	1,049	32.2
Eloy	6,240	5,381	859	16.0
Flagstaff	34,743	26,117	8,626	33.0
Florence	3,391	2,173	1,218	56.1
Fort Defiance	3,431	*		
Fort Huachuca 1/	9,475	6,659	2,816	42.3
Fountain Hills	2,771	*		
Fredonia	1,040	798	242	30.3
Gila Bend	1,585	1,795	-210	-11.7
Gilbert	5,717	1,971	3,746	190.1
Glendale	97,172	36,228	60,944	168.2
Globe	6,886#	7,333	-447	-6.1
Goodyear	2,747	2,140	607	28.4
Grand Canyon	1,348	1,011	337	33.3
Green Valley	7,999	*		
Guadalupe	4,506	4,039	467	11.6
Hayden	1,205	1,283	-78	-6.1
Holbrook	5,785	4,759	1,026	21.6
Huachuca City	1,661	1,241	420	33.8
Jerome	420	290	130	44.8
Kayenta	3,343	*		
Kearny	2,646	2,829	-183	-6.5
Kingman	9,257	7,312	1,945	26.6
Lake Havasu City	15,909	4,111	11,798	287.0
Lakeside	1,333	*		
Litchfield Park	3,657	1,664	1,993	119.8
Lukachukai	1,049	*		
Luke AFB	3,515	5,047	-1,532	-30.4
Mammoth	1,906	1,953	-47	-2.4
Many Farms	1,364	*		
Marana	1,674	1,154	520	45.1
McNary	318#	*		
Mesa	152,453	63,049	89,404	141.8
Miami	2,716	3,394	-678	-20.0
Morenci	2,736	*		
Nogales	15,683	8,946	6,737	75.3
Oracle	2,484	*		
Oro Valley	1,489	581	908	156.3
Page	4,907	1,439	3,468	241.0
Paradise Valley	11,085	6,637	4,448	67.0
Parker	2,542	1,948	594	30.5
Patagonia	980	630	350	55.6
Payson	5,068	1,787	3,281	183.6

1/ Incorporated into Sierra Vista on February 17, 1971.

#Corrected counts. Revisions will not be reflected in publications or machine-readable products.

	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1970	Change	
			Number	Percent
Peoria	12,307#	4,792	7,515	156.8
Phoenix	789,704	584,303	205,401	35.2
Pima	1,599	1,184	415	35.1
Pinetop	1,527	*		
Pirtleville	1,425	*		
Prescott	20,055	13,631	6,424	47.1
Prescott Valley	2,284	244	2,040	836.1
Sacaton	1,951	*		
Safford	7,010	5,493	1,517	27.6
Saint Johns	3,368	1,320	2,048	155.2
San Carlos	2,668	2,542	126	5.0
San Luis	1,946	189	1,757	929.6
San Manuel	5,443	4,332	1,111	25.6
Scottsdale	88,622#	67,823	20,799	30.7
Sedona	5,368	2,022	3,346	165.5
Sells	1,864	*		
Show Low	4,298	2,129	2,169	101.9
Sierra Vista	24,937	6,689	18,248	272.8
Snowflake	3,510	1,977	1,533	77.5
Somerton	3,969#	2,225	1,744	78.4
South Tucson	6,554	6,220	334	5.4
Springerville	1,452	1,151	301	26.2
Stargo	1,038	1,194	-156	-13.1
Sun City	40,505	13,670	26,835	196.3
Sun City West	3,772	*		
Sun Lakes	1,925	*		
Superior	4,600	5,028	-428	-8.5
Surprise	3,723	2,427	1,296	53.4
Taylor	1,915	888	1,027	115.7
Tempe	106,920#	63,550	43,370	68.3
Thatcher	3,374	2,320	1,054	45.4
Tolleson	4,433	3,881	552	14.2
Tombstone	1,632	1,241	391	31.5
Tuba City	5,045	*		
Tucson	330,537	262,933	67,604	25.7
Tucson Estates	2,814	*		
Wellton	911	957	-46	-4.8
Whiteriver	2,834#	*		
Wickenburg	3,535	2,698	837	31.0
Willcox	3,243	2,568	675	26.3
Williams	2,266	2,386	-120	-5.0
Williams AFB	3,435	3,443	-8	-0.2
Window Rock	2,230	*		
Winkelman	1,060	974	86	8.8
Winslow	7,921	8,066	-145	-1.8
Youngtown	2,254	1,886	368	19.5
Yuma	42,481#	29,007	13,474	46.5
Yuma Proving Ground	1,098	1,349	-251	-18.6

#Corrected counts. Revisions will not be reflected in publications or machine-readable products.

TABLE B-4: INTERCENSAL POPULATION ESTIMATES OF ARIZONA COUNTIES
1961-1980

County	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1969	July 1, 1970
ARIZONA 1/	1,407,000	1,471,000	1,521,000	1,556,000	1,584,000	1,614,000	1,646,000	1,682,000	1,737,000	1,795,000
Apache.....	31,200	32,100	32,900	33,400	34,200	34,500	34,800	34,600	34,200	32,900
Cochise.....	55,200	53,700	54,800	56,500	56,300	57,200	58,000	58,800	60,500	62,800
Coconino...	46,400	49,500	49,700	50,300	49,600	49,800	50,000	49,000	48,200	49,200
Gila.....	26,100	26,600	27,100	27,500	28,000	28,500	28,700	28,800	28,900	29,500
Graham.....	14,400	14,800	15,000	15,300	15,700	15,800	15,900	16,100	16,200	16,700
Greenlee...	11,500	11,600	11,100	10,800	10,500	10,500	10,400	10,300	10,200	10,500
Maricopa...	740,000	775,000	808,000	833,000	852,000	870,000	890,000	914,000	946,000	979,800
Mohave.....	9,000	10,400	11,700	13,000	15,100	16,900	18,600	20,500	24,600	26,300
Navajo.....	39,000	40,600	41,700	42,800	44,000	44,400	44,800	45,100	46,500	48,200
Pima.....	280,000	299,000	308,000	310,000	313,000	318,000	324,000	332,000	345,000	356,500
Pinal.....	63,600	64,200	64,600	64,100	63,700	64,600	65,400	66,300	67,400	69,400
Santa Cruz..	11,200	12,500	13,000	13,200	13,500	13,700	13,900	13,800	13,700	14,100
Yavapai.....	30,400	31,500	32,000	32,300	32,600	33,200	33,800	34,200	35,800	37,600
Yuma.....	49,000	49,500	51,400	53,800	55,800	56,900	57,700	58,500	59,800	61,500
ARIZONA 1/	1,896,100	2,008,200	2,124,700	2,223,700	2,285,600	2,345,900	2,425,400	2,514,900	2,635,500	2,731,000
Apache.....	35,500	37,000	39,500	40,300	42,900	44,300	48,500	50,600	52,000	52,200
Cochise.....	67,100	70,900	74,600	76,200	76,900	78,800	80,600	83,100	86,200	86,200
Coconino...	53,300	58,200	61,700	64,800	69,800	66,300	68,800	70,700	73,300	75,900
Gila.....	31,000	31,200	32,300	33,000	32,500	33,900	34,300	35,600	36,500	37,100
Graham.....	17,500	17,600	18,700	20,000	19,700	20,900	21,000	20,700	21,300	22,900
Greenlee...	11,200	11,200	11,600	12,400	12,200	11,900	11,900	12,100	12,200	11,500
Maricopa...	1,026,400	1,086,700	1,156,200	1,216,900	1,253,400	1,278,900	1,328,700	1,387,200	1,455,100	1,515,800
Mohave.....	28,700	31,100	34,000	36,600	39,400	42,500	43,300	45,900	51,700	56,000
Navajo.....	51,200	52,400	53,600	56,500	58,800	60,900	60,800	62,900	66,300	67,900
Pima.....	380,300	407,300	428,400	443,500	459,500	471,200	483,100	497,100	522,700	534,600
Pinal.....	73,800	76,800	80,900	84,500	83,800	86,300	87,000	87,500	89,400	91,300
Santa Cruz..	14,800	15,700	16,500	17,400	17,100	17,900	18,300	18,600	19,700	20,600
Yavapai.....	40,400	44,900	48,000	50,200	50,200	55,700	59,700	62,300	65,700	68,400
Yuma.....	64,900	67,200	68,700	71,400	69,400	76,400	79,400	80,600	83,400	90,600

1/ State totals rounded to nearest 1,000.

Source: 1961-1969 Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.
1970-1980 Estimates derived from "Preliminary Intercensal Estimates of Counties in Arizona," which were proportioned to revised state controls from Current Population Reports, "Estimates of Population of States: 1970 to 1983" (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 957, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984).

TABLE C-1: POPULATION OF ARIZONA
COUNTIES BY ETHNICITY: 1980

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>ARIZONA</u>	<u>2,718,215</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	2,026,262	74.5
Black Not Spanish Origin	73,245	2.7
Native American Not Span. Orig.	145,308	5.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	20,673	0.8
Other Not Spanish Origin	12,026	0.4
Spanish Origin	440,701	16.2
<u>APACHE</u>	<u>52,108</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	10,827	20.8
Black Not Spanish Origin	269	0.5
Native American Not Span. Orig.	38,852	74.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	60	0.1
Other Not Spanish Origin	117	0.2
Spanish Origin	1,983	3.8
<u>COCHISE</u>	<u>85,686</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	57,323	66.9
Black Not Spanish Origin	3,095	3.6
Native American Not Span. Orig.	411	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	1,335	1.5
Other Not Spanish Origin	676	0.8
Spanish Origin	22,846	26.7
<u>COCONINO</u>	<u>75,008</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	45,045	60.0
Black Not Spanish Origin	1,246	1.7
Native American Not Span. Orig.	20,720	27.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	323	0.4
Other Not Spanish Origin	359	0.5
Spanish Origin	7,315	9.8
<u>GILA</u>	<u>37,080</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	24,083	65.0
Black Not Spanish Origin	88	0.2
Native American Not Span. Orig.	5,042	13.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	83	0.2
Other Not Spanish Origin	61	0.2
Spanish Origin	7,723	20.8

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>GRAHAM</u>	<u>22,862</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	14,068	61.5
Black Not Spanish Origin	456	2.0
Native American Not Span. Orig.	2,717	11.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	57	0.2
Other Not Spanish Origin	107	0.5
Spanish Origin	5,457	23.9
<u>GREENLEE</u>	<u>11,406</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	5,664	49.7
Black Not Spanish Origin	14	0.1
Native American Not Span. Orig.	215	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	21	0.2
Other Not Spanish Origin	46	0.4
Spanish Origin	5,446	47.7
<u>LA PAZ</u>	<u>12,557</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	8,160	65.0
Black Not Spanish Origin	106	0.9
Native American Not Span. Orig.	1,800	14.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	39	0.3
Other Not Spanish Origin	43	0.3
Spanish Origin	2,409	19.2
<u>MARICOPA</u>	<u>1,509,052</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	1,224,494	81.2
Black Not Spanish Origin	47,177	3.1
Native American Not Span. Orig.	19,740	1.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	12,341	0.8
Other Not Spanish Origin	6,297	0.4
Spanish Origin	199,003	13.2
<u>MOHAVE</u>	<u>55,865</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	51,918	92.9
Black Not Spanish Origin	92	0.2
Native American Not Span. Orig.	1,397	2.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	206	0.4
Other Not Spanish Origin	104	0.2
Spanish Origin	2,148	3.8

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>NAVAJO</u>	<u>67,629</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	30,226	44.7
Black Not Spanish Origin	589	0.9
Native American Not Span. Orig.	31,895	47.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	191	0.3
Other Not Spanish Origin	190	0.3
Spanish Origin	4,538	6.7
<u>PIMA</u>	<u>531,443</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	384,932	72.4
Black Not Spanish Origin	14,666	2.7
Native American Not Span. Orig.	12,673	2.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	4,636	0.9
Other Not Spanish Origin	3,118	0.6
Spanish Origin	111,418	21.0
<u>PINAL</u>	<u>90,918</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	52,720	58.0
Black Not Spanish Origin	2,974	3.3
Native American Not Span. Orig.	7,906	8.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	282	0.3
Other Not Spanish Origin	284	0.3
Spanish Origin	26,752	29.4
<u>SANTA CRUZ</u>	<u>20,459</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	5,024	24.6
Black Not Spanish Origin	47	0.2
Native American Not Span. Orig.	21	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	84	0.4
Other Not Spanish Origin	54	0.3
Spanish Origin	15,229	74.4
<u>YAVAPAI</u>	<u>68,145</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	62,492	91.7
Black Not Spanish Origin	189	0.3
Native American Not Span. Orig.	928	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	172	0.2
Other Not Spanish Origin	159	0.2
Spanish Origin	4,205	6.2
<u>NEW YUMA</u>	<u>77,997</u>	<u>100.0</u>
White Not Spanish Origin	49,286	63.2
Black Not Spanish Origin	2,237	2.8
Native American Not Span. Orig.	991	1.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Not Span.	843	1.1
Other Not Spanish Origin	411	0.5
Spanish Origin	24,229	31.1

TABLE C-2: POPULATION OF ARIZONA'S 25 LARGEST
PLACES BY ETHNICITY: 1980

	Total	White not Spanish Origin	Black not Spanish Origin	Native American, not Spanish Origin	Asian/Pacific Islander not Spanish Origin	Other Not Spanish Origin	Spanish Origin
Apache Junction %	9,935 100.0	9,489 95.5	5 0.1	56 0.5	10 0.1	21 0.2	354 3.6
Avendale %	8,168 100.0	3,753 46.0	506 6.2	60 0.7	41 0.5	42 0.5	3,766 46.1
Bisbee %	7,154 100.0	4,715 65.9	47 0.6	42 0.6	12 0.2	26 0.4	2,312 32.3
Bullhead City/ Riviera %	10,364 100.0	9,923 95.7	0 0.0	32 0.3	48 0.5	16 0.2	345 3.3
Casa Grande %	14,971 100.0	9,408 62.8	624 4.2	231 1.6	66 0.4	41 0.3	4,601 30.7
Chandler %	29,673 100.0	21,861 73.7	854 2.9	377 1.3	285 0.9	170 0.6	6,126 20.6
Douglas %	13,058 100.0	3,166 24.2	76 0.6	14 0.1	26 0.2	39 0.3	9,737 74.6
Flagstaff %	34,743 100.0	25,569 73.6	1,001 2.9	2,215 6.4	235 0.7	253 0.7	5,470 15.7
Glendale %	97,172 100.0	80,782 83.2	1,777 1.8	453 0.5	1,282 1.3	417 0.4	12,461 12.8
Green Valley %	7,999 100.0	7,892 98.6	16 0.2	16 0.2	9 0.1	13 0.2	53 0.7
Kingman %	9,257 100.0	8,303 89.7	20 0.2	143 1.5	56 0.6	33 0.4	702 7.6
Lake Havasu City %	15,909 100.0	15,317 96.3	37 0.2	61 0.4	59 0.4	27 0.2	408 2.5

	Total	White not Spanish Origin	Black not Spanish Origin	Native American not Spanish Origin	Asian/Pacific Islander not Spanish Origin	Other Not Spanish Origin	Spanish Origin
Mesa %	152,453 100.0	134,209 88.0	1,810 1.2	850 0.6	1,067 0.7	658 0.4	13,859 9.1
Nogales %	15,683 100.0	2,201 14.0	36 0.2	8 0.1	64 0.4	37 0.2	13,337 85.1
Paradise Valley %	11,085 100.0	10,787 97.3	12 0.1	19 0.2	79 0.7	11 0.1	177 1.6
Peoria %	12,251 100.0	8,405 68.6	80 0.6	267 2.2	69 0.6	38 0.3	3,392 27.7
Phoenix %	789,704 100.0	616,431 78.1	37,123 4.7	9,466 1.2	6,609 0.8	3,339 0.4	116,736 14.8
Prescott %	20,055 100.0	18,014 89.8	130 0.7	219 1.1	78 0.4	48 0.2	1,566 7.8
Scottsdale %	88,412 100.0	84,201 95.2	321 0.4	297 0.3	621 0.7	246 0.3	2,726 3.1
Sierra Vista %	24,937 100.0	18,965 76.1	2,361 9.5	119 0.5	960 3.8	382 1.5	2,150 8.6
Sun City %	40,505 100.0	40,329 99.6	29 0.1	11 0.0	40 0.1	13 0.0	83 0.2
Tempe %	106,743 100.0	93,046 87.2	1,921 1.8	678 0.6	1,548 1.5	770 0.7	8,780 8.2
Tucson %	330,537 100.0	227,839 68.9	11,931 3.6	3,001 0.9	3,315 1.0	2,262 0.7	82,189 24.9
Winslow %	7,921 100.0	4,126 52.1	307 3.9	1,389 17.5	77 1.0	59 0.7	1,963 24.8
Yuma %	42,433 100.0	28,295 66.7	1,640 3.9	360 0.8	465 1.1	225 0.5	11,448 27.0

TABLE C-3: PERSONS BY AGE GROUP AND MEDIAN AGE
FOR ARIZONA COUNTIES: 1980

	ARIZONA	APACHE	COCHISE	COCONINO	GILA
TOTAL PERSONS	2,718,215	52,108	85,686	75,008	37,080
Under 5 years	213,883	6,792	7,236	7,243	3,154
5 to 9 years	211,067	6,159	7,311	6,767	3,183
10 to 14 years	219,573	6,265	7,496	6,538	3,318
15 to 19 years	252,017	6,288	8,115	8,940	3,227
20 to 24 years	263,783	4,438	7,438	11,113	2,526
25 to 29 years	236,051	3,986	6,817	7,679	2,659
30 to 34 years	207,764	3,437	6,198	5,832	2,416
35 to 39 years	162,873	2,801	5,028	4,159	2,081
40 to 44 years	135,115	2,445	4,614	3,404	1,869
45 to 49 years	125,071	2,094	4,215	2,917	1,734
50 to 54 years	126,749	1,850	4,269	2,692	1,882
55 to 59 years	132,507	1,536	4,157	2,296	2,172
60 to 64 years	124,400	1,207	3,995	1,875	2,119
65 to 69 years	114,844	1,047	3,331	1,414	1,963
70 to 74 years	87,276	696	2,511	948	1,392
75 to 79 years	55,485	526	1,570	616	763
80 to 84 years	29,879	241	803	311	367
85 years & over	19,878	300	582	264	255
Median	29.2	20.6	28.8	23.2	31.0
65 & Over	307,362	2,810	8,797	3,553	4,740
% of Total	11.3	5.4	10.3	4.7	12.8

Source: 1980 Census of Population

TOTAL PERSONS	GRAHAM	GREENLEE	MARICOPA	MOHAVE	NAVAJO
Under 5 years	22,862	11406	1,509,052	55,865	67,629
5 to 9 years	2,357	1,317	113,284	3,718	8,181
10 to 14 years	2,170	1,249	112,503	3,783	7,684
15 to 19 years	2,259	1,066	118,223	4,216	7,714
20 to 24 years	2,349	1,004	137,374	4,399	7,352
25 to 29 years	1,943	917	147,384	3,508	5,501
30 to 34 years	1,770	978	133,231	3,577	5,153
35 to 39 years	1,544	846	119,644	3,469	4,682
40 to 44 years	1,303	633	94,222	3,130	3,913
45 to 49 years	1,080	546	76,270	2,753	3,348
50 to 54 years	1,057	556	70,194	2,720	2,906
55 to 59 years	973	603	70,146	3,343	2,589
60 to 64 years	894	558	73,407	4,221	2,456
65 to 69 years	909	400	68,438	4,480	2,069
70 to 74 years	800	320	64,129	4,018	1,603
75 to 79 years	667	188	49,806	2,467	1,119
80 to 84 years	407	129	31,842	1,207	690
85 years & over	205	59	17,644	527	362
	175	37	11,311	329	307
Median	26.0	25.7	29.7	37.0	22.6
65 & Over	2,254	733	174,732	8,548	4,081
% of Total	9.9	6.4	11.6	15.3	6.0

TOTAL PERSONS	PIMA	PINAL	SANTA CRUZ	YAVAPAI	YUMA
	531,443	90,918	20,459	68,145	90,554
Under 5 years	38,064	8,041	2,060	4,299	8,137
5 to 9 years	37,592	8,291	2,102	4,218	8,055
10 to 14 years	39,705	8,330	1,939	4,740	7,764
15 to 19 years	48,693	8,679	2,005	5,282	8,310
20 to 24 years	56,908	7,631	1,453	4,101	8,922
25 to 29 years	50,089	7,253	1,553	4,375	6,931
30 to 34 years	41,437	6,354	1,446	4,174	6,285
35 to 39 years	30,770	4,977	1,160	3,616	5,080
40 to 44 years	25,678	4,475	1,046	3,175	4,412
45 to 49 years	24,453	4,299	962	3,086	3,878
50 to 54 years	24,956	4,515	1,016	3,706	4,209
55 to 59 years	26,394	4,317	974	4,731	4,394
60 to 64 years	24,510	4,043	839	5,301	4,215
65 to 69 years	22,361	3,914	687	5,295	3,962
70 to 74 years	17,156	2,860	573	3,814	3,079
75 to 79 years	11,687	1,728	331	2,273	1,716
80 to 84 years	6,506	745	171	1,168	770
85 years & over	4,484	466	142	791	435
Median	29.4	28.0	27.2	39.0	27.8
65 & Over	62,194	9,713	1,904	13,341	9,962
% of Total	11.7	10.7	9.3	19.6	11.0

TABLE C-4: ARIZONA'S INDIAN RESERVATION
POPULATION: 1980

Reservation Name	Population
Camp Verde	200
Cocopah	355
Colorado River	6,640
Fort Apache	7,774
Fort McDowell	349
Fort Mojave	183
Fort Yuma	2,815#
Gila Bend	0
Gila River	7,380
Havasupai	282
Hopi	6,896#
Hualapai	849
Kaibab	173
Maricopa (Ak-Chin)	397
Navaio	76,052#
Papago	7,203
Pascua Yaqui	562
Payson Community of Yavapai-Apache	0
Salt River	4,089
San Carlos	6,104
San Xavier	875
Yavapai	76
Total Population	129,254

#Corrected counts. Will not be reflected in
machine-readable products or publications.

TABLE D-1: SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATION OF ARIZONA
COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS: 1985

LOCATION	SPECIAL CENSUS DATE	POPULATION	LOCATION	SPECIAL CENSUS DATE	POPULATION
Apache Junction	March 1985	14,279*	Prescott	April 1985	21,335
Avondale	October 1985	9,704	Prescott Valley	May 1985	5,471
Benson	December 1985	3,737	San Luis	November 1985	2,809
Buckeye	October 1985	3,779	Scottsdale	October 1985	108,447
Bullhead City	February 1985	17,091	Show Low	July 1985	5,027
Carefree	October 1985	1,518	Sierra Vista	June 1985	28,788
Casa Grande	March 1985	15,647 (Rev.)	Snowflake	July 1985	3,656
Chandler	October 1985	63,817	Somerton	November 1985	4,381
Chino Valley	September 1985	3,817	South Tucson	April 1985	5,969
Clarkdale	October 1985	1,696	Springerville	July 1985	1,879
Colorado City	April 1986	2,099**	Surprise	October 1985	4,020
Coolidge	March 1985	6,824	Taylor	July 1985	2,006
Cottonwood	May 1985	5,009	Tempe	October 1985	132,942
Eagar	July 1985	4,001	Thatcher	October 1985	3,436
El Mirage	October 1985	3,908	Tolleson	October 1985	4,438
Eloy	March 1985	5,797	Tucson	April 1985	354,533
Flagstaff	March 1985	38,247	Wellton	November 1985	940
Florence	March 1985	6,094	Wickenburg	October 1985	3,925
Gila Bend	October 1985	1,999	Youngtown	October 1985	2,287
Gilbert	October 1985	12,102	Yuma	November 1985	46,807
Glendale	October 1985	122,392	Counties		
Goodyear	October 1985	4,598	La Paz County	November 1985	13,883
Guadalupe	October 1985	4,609	Maricopa County	October 1985	1,837,956
Jerome	July 1985	470	Pima County	April 1985	581,549
Kingman	February 1985	10,428	Pinal County (part)	March 1985	90,828*** (Rev.)
Lake Havasu City	February 1985	17,749	Yuma County	November 1985	85,672
Mammoth	March 1985	1,778			
Marana	April 1985	1,601			
Mesa	October 1985	239,587			
Oro Valley	April 1985	2,866			
Page	April 1985	6,469			
Paradise Valley	October 1985	11,510			
Parker	November 1985	2,506			
Payson	June 1985	7,003			
Peoria	October 1985	27,598			
Phoenix	October 1985	881,640			
Pinetop-Lakeside	July 1985	2,389			

*Includes Maricopa County portion.

**Special Census of Colorado City was conducted in 1986, after its incorporation (09/16/85).

***Special Census of Pinal County did not include Superior and Kearny, which had 1980 Census populations of 4,600 and 2,646 respectively.

TABLE D-2: 1980 CENSUS AND REVISED 1981 TO 1985 ESTIMATES
FOR ARIZONA COUNTIES

JULY 1

AREA	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
ARIZONA	3,160,600	3,037,500	2,914,400	2,865,500	2,799,900	2,716,633
Apache	55,100	53,500	52,300	51,500	52,000	52,108
Cochise	94,600	93,100	91,000	88,800	87,500	85,686
Coconino	85,800	83,900	81,200	79,100	77,400	75,008
Gila	39,300	38,900	38,600	38,400	37,700	37,080
Graham	24,200	24,000	23,900	23,800	23,300	22,862
Greenlee	9,400	9,800	10,200	10,600	11,000	11,406
La Paz	13,700	13,500	13,300	13,200	13,100	12,557
Maricopa	1,814,700	1,718,700	1,642,300	1,612,000	1,568,700	1,509,262
Mohave	73,700	69,100	64,600	62,900	59,400	55,865
Navajo	70,100	70,100	68,600	68,600	68,200	67,629
Pima	586,000	577,100	552,200	546,300	538,900	531,443
Pinal	99,900	98,200	96,200	94,600	92,700	90,918
Santa Cruz	22,900	22,400	22,000	21,600	21,000	20,459
Yavapai	86,400	82,600	78,300	75,100	71,600	68,145
Yuma	84,800	82,600	79,700	79,000	77,400	76,205

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security,
Population Statistics Unit, August 1986.

TABLE D-3: 1980 CENSUS AND REVISED 1981 TO 1985 ESTIMATES
OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN ARIZONA

JULY 1

	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Apache Junction	14,340	13,820	12,770	11,595	10,550	9,935
Avondale	9,525	9,240	8,575	8,270	8,205	8,168
Benson	3,725	3,750	3,800	4,250	4,200	4,190
Bisbee	7,350	7,425	7,365	7,290	7,225	7,154
Buckeye	3,755	3,645	3,640	3,640	3,540	3,434
Bullhead City	17,290	15,895	14,105	12,315	11,515	10,719
Carefree	1,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	964
Casa Grande	15,680	15,715	15,550	15,440	15,205	14,971
Cave Creek	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chandler	57,530	48,535	40,640	36,365	32,930	29,673
Chino Valley	3,785	3,610	3,370	3,230	3,040	2,858
Clarkdale	1,640	1,610	1,585	1,550	1,530	1,512
Clifton	3,575	3,715	3,855	3,990	4,115	4,245
Colorado City	2,110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coolidge	6,740	6,775	6,855	6,835	6,845	6,851
Cottonwood	5,055	4,950	4,795	4,725	4,675	4,550
Douglas	13,265	13,305	13,315	13,440	13,250	13,058
Duncan	600	595	600	595	600	603
Eagar	4,000	3,825	3,735	3,265	3,030	2,791
El Mirage	3,915	3,920	3,990	4,040	4,225	4,307
Eloy	5,810	5,920	5,995	6,020	6,145	6,240
Flagstaff	38,600	36,220	35,720	35,380	35,080	34,743
Florence	6,130	6,150	6,115	3,640	3,420	3,391
Fredonia	1,335	1,285	1,240	1,145	1,090	1,040
Gila Bend	1,950	1,905	1,830	1,785	1,700	1,585
Gilbert	11,320	8,370	6,390	6,130	5,925	5,717
Glendale	119,895	109,370	103,025	101,550	99,590	97,172
Globe	6,420	6,730	7,305	7,305	7,000	6,886
Goodyear	4,625	4,355	4,150	4,025	2,835	2,747
Guadalupe	4,610	4,625	4,505	4,540	4,520	4,506
Hayden	1,090	1,110	1,135	1,160	1,185	1,205
Holbrook	5,760	5,790	5,755	5,785	5,785	5,785
Huachuca City	2,010	2,000	1,925	1,880	1,770	1,661
Jerome	470	455	445	435	425	420
Kearny	2,405	2,415	2,450	2,495	2,570	2,646
Kingman	10,535	10,225	9,965	9,845	9,555	9,257
Lake Havasu City	18,310	17,645	17,305	17,325	16,610	15,909
Mammoth	1,775	1,835	1,855	1,885	1,895	1,906
Marana	1,635	1,605	1,625	1,645	1,660	1,674
Mesa	227,700	189,950	180,500	171,440	162,900	152,453

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security,
Population Statistics Unit, August 1986.

	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Miami	2,470	2,535	2,595	2,760	2,740	2,716
Nogales	16,225	16,180	16,075	15,930	15,805	15,683
Oro Valley	2,885	1,795	1,560	1,475	1,485	1,489
Page	6,530	6,280	5,895	5,585	5,245	4,907
Paradise Valley	11,495	11,450	11,440	11,435	12,120	11,085
Parker	2,520	2,530	2,540	2,555	2,550	2,542
Patagonia	1,065	1,050	1,045	1,030	1,005	980
Payson	7,040	6,620	6,235	5,925	5,495	5,068
Peoria	26,575	21,110	17,515	13,550	13,070	12,307
Phoenix	873,400	849,325	828,500	815,350	803,700	789,704
Pima	1,725	1,695	1,670	1,655	1,730	1,599
Pinetop/Lakeside	2,390	2,375	2,360	2,345	2,330	2,315
Prescott	21,535	21,805	20,745	20,725	20,390	20,055
Prescott Valley	5,550	4,920	4,135	3,430	2,800	2,284
Safford	7,100	7,060	7,075	7,090	7,130	7,010
St. Johns	3,760	3,660	3,585	3,525	3,450	3,368
San Luis	2,735	2,575	2,360	2,285	2,120	1,946
Scottsdale	106,530	97,175	93,465	91,315	89,750	88,622
Show Low	5,030	4,830	4,680	4,600	4,460	4,298
Sierra Vista	28,790	28,180	27,180	26,115	25,670	24,937
Snowflake	3,650	3,665	3,660	3,640	3,580	3,510
Somerton	4,345	4,320	4,340	4,235	4,125	3,969
South Tucson	6,040	6,210	6,305	6,405	6,485	6,554
Springerville	1,880	1,810	1,805	1,750	1,595	1,452
Superior	4,190	4,240	4,300	4,450	4,525	4,600
Surprise	4,005	3,900	3,890	3,850	3,805	3,723
Taylor	2,000	1,925	1,940	1,950	1,935	1,915
Tempe	129,595	123,700	116,935	114,020	110,280	106,920
Thatcher	3,405	3,405	3,435	3,435	3,460	3,374
Tolleson	4,450	4,360	4,380	4,390	4,395	4,433
Tombstone	1,790	1,775	1,765	1,800	1,715	1,632
Tucson	360,855	355,990	345,960	343,715	337,125	330,537
Wellton	940	940	895	905	915	911
Wickenburg	3,895	3,810	3,665	3,615	3,570	3,535
Willcox	3,295	3,300	3,295	3,310	3,275	3,243
Williams	2,375	2,375	2,365	2,360	2,315	2,266
Winkelman	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,105	1,060
Winslow	8,470	8,365	8,205	8,125	8,015	7,921
Youngtown	2,290	2,280	2,250	2,245	2,255	2,254
Yuma	46,455	45,960	44,915	44,145	43,325	42,481

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